Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Third Termers make no popular canvass. They are not fighting Blaine or anyone else. Why?

"YOU can count me in this fight," says Tilden, "and don't you forget it." The stalwarts are already aware of it.

THE Kelly wing of the Democratic party in New York has established its headquarters, and is ready for discord.

THE export of beef from this country to England is largely on the increase. Englishmen are getting so they prefer American beef to their own.

DE LESSOP says he never pretended to be an engineer but a diplomatist, and is very much annoyed because the newspapers persist in calling him one.

KING CETEWAYO is very anxious to find out what kind of a "town" England is, and it is said that he will be permitted to visit that country in the summer.

TILDEN and Fitz John Porter would make a good ticket for the Democrats. The "injured innocence" represented by such a ticket would be very striking.

IF THERE is any man who intends to run for the Presidency, who has not yet spoken, now is the time to step out. It don't take much to start a boom nowadays.

HENDRICKS is in the race and will run for the Presidency, says a New York paper. Yes, we have noticed that he is running mighty strong in the columns of his home organ.

IS THERE a Northern State that if the Republicans were left to themselves would not vote for Blaine? If not, and the majority are for the Maine Senator, should he not be nominated at Chicago?

THE Oil City *Derrick* thinks that with Tilden on one side and Grant on the other, it will be the loveliest time ever heard of for the organization of a third party, because everybody would want to join it.

GARCELON swears he did not know his council intended to commit any fraud. He was not aware that so many Republicans were counted in, and was "pleasantly surprised" when he saw it in the newspapers. Oh, my, what innocence!

ALEXANDER STEPHENS is so thoroughly disgusted with his party that it is said he thinks of resigning his seat in Congress. We don't see how he has stood it so long as he has. About four days in a Democratic Congress will disgust anybody.

A CANVASS of New Hampshire to find the preference of Republicans as to a Presidential candidate, has resulted as follows: Whole number responding, 3,900; for Blaine, 1890; Grant, 673; Edmunds, 524. And so it goes. The people are for James G. Blaine, of Maine.

HOW WOULD it do for the Czar of Russia to distribute a lot of the "15" puzzles among the Nihilists? It might occupy their attention and keep them out of mischief for a time, at least. Then, possibly it might lead to a war of extermination among themselves.

THE Lisbon (Portugal) *Progress*, ministerial journal, in referring to the rumor of the intention of the United States to found commercial colonies on the west coast of Africa, says: "Portugal should congratulate herself on seeing the United States approach her colonies, because that republic is incapable of despising the rights of Portugal, but would, on the contrary, guard them against the encroachments of England."

The Indians.

We are glad to notice that the attention of the Government and others is being directed to the wrongs heaped upon the Indians. We never have been among those who believed that these people, although savage, would carry on hopeless wars with the Government unless they were goaded on by desperation — by wrongs which they knew of no other way of redress. The Government is now investigating the "Ponca Outrage." It seems that this tribe were cheated out of their lands by a trick. They were induced to sign papers which were explained to them to mean exactly the reverse of what they did. They were then forced from their homes and robbed of their property, with brutal haste and cruelty. They were transferred to an unhealthy district, where they now are, as many of them as have not died of fever and exhaustion. "We counted the deaths," said White Eagle, "until they reached two hundred, and then we grew tired: My four children died after that." This story cannot fail to touch the heart of any one with a particle of humanity in his composition.

But here is another incident in relation to this people which cries to heaven for vengeance, and we, as a people, never will have the favor of God until we right such wrongs. Big Snake, an honest, intelligent chief, a man who never had a quarrel with a white man, goes to visit his kinsfolk, the Cheyennes, it is not alleged with an evil purpose. An Indian, however, like the slaves before they were free, cannot go from place to place without a pass from his master, who in the red man's case is the agent. For this visit of friendship, Big Snake was imprisoned for months by the agent, and when released, he was arrested again and told that he must submit to be handcuffed. This he refused, unless they would tell him the reason why. The agent pretended that he was afraid of his life; but the Indian protested that he had no bad purpose, and showed them that he had no weapon about him, not even a tobacco knife. The agent, however, called the assistance of soldiers. When they attempted to handcuff the Indian he pushed them away, whereupon they shot him, killing him instantly. It this is not "murder most foul," then we would ask what is. With such wrongs as these perpetrated upon these people by brutal, barbarous agents, is it any wonder that our Government has costly wars with them? If the law gives to the agent such power as this, which in the hands of bad men becomes the power of a Nero, then the law should be repealed. Why should not the Indian be considered a person with rights like other men? Why should he not be protected in person and property, as other men are? Then such murders as this would meet a speedy punishment. Have we not heaped wrongs enough upon the native race, and is it not time we accord to him the same rights we grant to other people in the world?

GREAT credit is due Secretary Schurz for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has settled our controversy with the Utes. The representatives of the Utes have signed an agreement binding themselves to relinquish their reservation lands and accept little farms of a hundred and sixty acres apiece, together with an annuity of $50,000 in discharge of all their claims for the surrendered reservation. Mr. Nordhoff estimates the cash cost of this treaty at a quarter of a million dollars aside from the annuity. On the other hand the Indians give up twelve million acres of land, much of which is rich in minerals and a great deal of which is easily available to the white immigrant for agricultural purposes.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many thousands of dollars sent to Ireland there doesn't seem to be much decrease of distress.

What They Intend to Do.

Representative Hill, of Ohio, while delivering a balcony speech at Washington, recently, made a declaration which probably expresses the intention of at least some of the Democratic leaders very clearly. He is reported to have said that the Democrats would nominate their man at Cincinnati and "inaugurate him whether he was elected or not." We admire Mr. Hill's outspoken manner but fear he will suffer for his rashness at the hands of his brother plotters.

Windy bombast of this sort, says the New York *Tribune*, seems to be a part of the inheritance which the Democratic party of these days has derived from its former Lords of the Lash. Poor creatures, whose failure to participate in rebellion was due rather to supreme regard for their own safety than to any loyalty, seem to be fond of ranting and stamping around in public, when the affairs of the Nation are under consideration, as if they were owners of the bodies and souls of men, and as if forty millions of freemen were cowering, ignorant and helpless slaves. It does not take much of this bullying to fix a man's mental and moral status, though a great deal of it failed to move a single Northern Republican in 1876 and 1877.

It is not the barking dogs that bite. Light Horse Harry, with his hundred thousand men in buckram, would not hurt anybody if he could. But Democrats report that the candor of Mr. Hill on the occasion mentioned was due to copious potations. Sometimes the old rule, "*in vino veritas*," has application, and there is a possibility that schemes often discussed by cooler Democratic leaders in private were thus carelessly blabbed under the influence of too much juice of rye. This must be admitted, that the conduct of many leading Democrats is such as to justify the belief that they never expect to elect another President, and never intend to submit their cause to another popular verdict. The apparent madness of their course, the super-human folly of insulting decent public opinion with extra-session wrangles, revolutionary threats, Maine swindles, and plots to oust Republican members of Congress from Minnesota and other States, would be less inexplicable if it were known that the Democrats had no intention of relying upon the popular verdict this year. If they mean to carry a pretended election by fraud, and to accomplish a pretended inauguration by force, they may naturally care but little whether, in the preliminary operations, they disgust all law-abiding and liberty-loving citizens or not.

The wrangle between Mr. Tilden and other Democrats, and between the Tilden and the Tammany factions here, can be explained without presupposing the absolute lunacy of either party, if we start with the idea that one faction or the other intends to carry the election by fraud and then to take possession of the White House by force of arms. If Mr. Tilden has that intention, for example, and believes that his fraudulent pretence of an election can be accomplished as well without the votes of the people of New York as with them, his warfare against Tammany becomes no longer inexplicable. If certain of his opponents mean to reject the votes of certain States on pretexts which can easily be manufactured, and thus to throw the election into the House or to prevent any declaration of election by the people, it is not strange that they care but little for the man who claims that he alone can secure a popular majority in New York. The fact is that the Democratic party has done so much that is wicked and revolutionary, and so much that is apparently stupid beyond belief, that even the rantings of a highly excited person may perhaps afford a better explanation of its acts and a better indication of its purposes than all its platforms and professions or the deliberate speeches of all its statesmen.

A Hault to the Demagogues.

The people of San Francisco have suffered with the fools of the Kearny stamp, which unfortunately abide there, until ruin almost stares them in the face. No people can perpetrate a great wrong upon any inoffensive race without themselves suffering. God always in his own good time punishes wrong doing; the consequences of sin in this world always follow the commission of the act sooner or later. The people of the Golden State are learning that they must check the threats of bad men as well as their act, least their incendiary speeches lead to riot and bloodshed. The Philadelphia *Press*, on this subject, says:

"If the blantant demagogues who have been driving capital from San Francisco by their incendiary utterances are men of ordinary prudence, they will betake themselves to some honest employment and cease from declaiming to the 'hoodlums' on the Sand Lots. Twenty thousand men, representing the industrious and law-abiding classes, have enrolled themselves in a grand military organization for the preservation of peace and the protection of property. This formidable force is under the direction of a committee of fifteen prominent citizens whose names are not known and whose orders are issued in secret. Arms are constantly being received from the East and distributed to those who know how to use them should the mob bring on a collision.

"This body of armed citizens will act strictly within the law. The Communists are held to be violators of the law, and are liable to be arrested whenever they make incendiary threats or try to incite the mob to commit a breach of the peace. Behind the civil authorities stands this organized force, ready to assist in making arrests or in suppressing an insurrection. The object seems to be not only to silence the Communists but to drive the leaders out of the State. Those who do not run away will be closely watched, and if they do not walk circumspectly, some of them will be hanged.

"Dennis Kearney was tried in the Police Court on Saturday for using language in one of his public harangues which tended to incite to riot. Kearney's counsel set up the defense that his threats were used against no particular person, and were, therefore, harmless. The Court held the case under advisement. Mayor Kalloch will be fortunate if he escapes impeachment. The best thing he could do for himself and for the city of San Francisco would be to resign his office. The property-owning, tax-paying citizens have no confidence in him, and they do not look to him to put down the insurrection which has been so long threatened. He is in sympathy with the Communists. A contingency might arise in which he would be compelled to vacate his office, without being permitted to resign.

"The Citizens' Protective Union (as the new organization is called) has for its object not only the silencing of the Sand Lot agitators, but the permanent extirpation of Communism from California politics. The State has suffered incalculable loss from the indulgence which has heretofore been granted to these roaring revolutionists, and the honest citizens have determined to get rid of them and their pernicious theories by the shortest and most effective methods. The value of property in San Francisco is depreciating, business is paralyzed, capital is being transferred to other places, the so-called "bonanza kings" are coming to New York with their stocks and bonds, and every interest in California is suffering on account of the feeling of uncertainty and distrust which has been created by these reckless agitators. The day of reckoning has been long delayed, but it is close at hand.

Giving Away a Campaign.

The views that have been repeatedly expressed by influential newspapers in all parts of the country on the third-term question, and the interviews with prominent business men in all sections, clearly demonstrate that, in case General Grant is nominated at Chicago, many followers of the party will refuse to support him, but will cast their vote instead for the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, should he be a liberal-minded Democrat, and Grant will start in the race against great odds. In view of this and the above facts, can the Chicago convention afford to run the great risk of losing the Government by nominating the ex-President?

Upon this subject the New York *Tribune* says: "What would be thought of a capitalist who, having $100,000 in cash to invest, should hunt about for the dishonored and worthless notes of Wilkins Micawber, buy them at par, and triumphantly declare he had done a magnificent stroke of business? What would be thought of a General who, having manœuvred his own army into a superb position on a commanding hill and his enemy into the valley below, should deliberately move down into the valley, invite the rival army to pass up on the hill, and give battle only when his enemy was on top of him?

"It is now seriously proposed that the Republican party shall do something very much like both of these things. For more than three years the party has been accumulating a magnificent capital—a pure Administration, successful resumption, universal prosperity. We are now asked to throw away four years' political profits, and put the Republican party back where it stood in 1876. The party was attacked by the Democrats then on the ground that the administration of Mr. Hayes would be merely a continuation of the administration of General Grant. The result was that Mr. Hayes escaped defeat by only one electoral vote, and it took four months to decide whether that vote belonged to him. The Republican party went very near to bankruptcy in 1876. Why go back to the same point and start on the same road?

"Would resumption and its attendant prosperity, or the purity of the present administration, or even the necessity of keeping the solid South in check, be the chief issues of the campaign if General Grant should be nominated? We think not. The Republican party would move down into the valley; the Democratic party would take its stand on the hill. The Democrats would assume the offensive; the victorious and united Republicans would assume the defensive. The issues of the campaign would be the Third Term, the danger of putting a man into the Presidency the third time whose friends might have plans for keeping him there indefinitely, the possibility of an office-holders' despotism concealed under republican forms. Is any one prepared to assert that talk of this kind, with a third term nomination actually before the people, would not make many patriotic men uneasy? Can any one doubt that, if a respectable Democratic candidate were nominated, thousands of Republicans would conclude that it was, on the whole, safest for the country to cast a quiet vote against General Grant? What would be the use in incurring so many utterly unnecessary risks?"

IT WOULD be mighty awkward for Tilden if, in the middle of his campaign for the Presidency, he should be called upon to settle that income-tax suit. As he has decided to nominate himself he ought to look after the matter immediately.

A WESTERN editor wants to know what Congress has been doing all this time. That's just what everybody else would like to know. As far as we can find out it has been actively engaged in doing nothing most of the time.

A Starving People.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. of New York have undertaken to raise funds to allay the suffering and distress of a famished people, before whose condition of woe the Irish famine sinks into insignificance. In the northern part of Brazil the people are starving by thousands. The government of the country is doing all it can, but still the people die of hunger. This should meet with a ready response. The Americans have not forgotten the uniform kindness shown by the Emperor of Brazil to their countrymen who have visited his dominion on errands of science or business, and they will only need the information, showing the magnitude of the calamnity, and the noble efforts of the Brazilian Government to mitigate it, to display their sympathy in a substantial manner. No such frightful famine as there prevails has been known in civilized countries in modern times. Five hundred thousand have already perished from actual starvation, or from disease brought on by hunger.

Such misery appeals to generous hearts everywhere, and subscriptions should flow in to help these people from every town and village all over our country. We have enough and to spare: shall we stand idly by while others are starving, and do nothing to save the perishing? There is no country on the face of the earth where the "North American" is treated with more kindness or consideration than by the people of Brazil. A traveler has only to let it be known that he is from the United States, and he has an immediate passport to their hearts and hospitality. They are our friends; shall we stand idly by and see them starve? All contributions sent to Scribner & Co., New York, will be placed where it will do the most good for this suffering people.

SECRETARY SHERMAN announces that he has no intention of retiring from the Presidential race, but that he will not use his official position to promote his candidacy. A Chicago dispatch says: The following letter has been received by M. L. Scudder, of this city:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, '80. —*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th instant, in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the Presidential race, is received. I never for a moment contemplated such a course, and the rumors you speak of were no doubt promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to the Hon. Mr. Haskin, of New York, in which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate, and have so regarded myself, with the purpose neither to press any one to support me nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me. This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or arraign General Grant, Senator Blaine or any one else, nor will I use my official position to promote my candidacy.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has received another scoring, this time from the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, which calls him a traitor to his country. The Confederation has issued a violent manifesto to the Home Rule associations and Irish people, declaring that Lord Beaconsfield has issued, in the guise of a letter to the Viceroy of Ireland, a declaration of war. The letter appeals, says the manifesto, to the worst passions and prejudices for the purpose of stirring Englishmen against Irish nationality, and advising all to vote against him as against an enemy of the country.

AN IMPORTANT event to the scientific world occurred in Philadelphia one day last week—the birth of a baby elephant at the stables of Cooper & Bailey's circus in that place, the first elephant, it is claimed, ever born in captivity.

FRANCE does not like Russia any too well, and has refused to surrender Hartman, the Russian arrested in Paris on the charge of being implicated in the Moscow railway explosion.

Poetry.

A FREE SEAT.

He was old and poor and a stranger
In the great metropolis,
As he bent his steps thitherward
To a stately edifice.
Outside he inquires, "What church is this?"
"Church of Christ," hears them say,
"Ah! just the place I am looking for,
I trust He is here to-day.'

He passed through the spacious columned door,
And up the carpeted aisle,
And as he passed on many a face
He saw surprise and smile.
From pew to pew, up one entire side,
Then across the broad front space;
From pew to pew down the other side
He walked with the same slow pace.

Not a friendly voice had bid him sit
To listen to gospel truth;
Not a sign of deference had been paid
To the aged one by youth.
No door was opened by the generous hand,
The pews were paid for—rented,
And he was a stranger, old and poor,
Not a heart to him relented.

As he paused a moment outside to think,
Then passed into the street,
Up to his shoulder he lifted a stone
That lay in the dust at his feet.
And bore it up the broad grand aisle
In front of the ranks of pews,
Choosing a place to see and hear,
He made a seat for his use.

Calmly sitting upon the huge stone,
Folding his hands on his knees,
Slowly reviewing the worshipers,
A great confusion he sees.
Many a cheek is crimsoned with shame,
Some whisper together sore
And wish they had been more courteous
To the stranger, old and poor.

As if by magic some fifty doors
Opened instantaneously,
And as many seats and books and hands
Are proffered hastily;
Changing his stone for a crimsoned pew
And wiping a tear away,
He thinks it was a mistake, after all,
And that Christ came late that day.

The preacher's discourse was eloquent,
The organ in finest tone,
But the most impressive sermon heard
Was preached by a humble stone.
'Twas a lesson of lowliness and worth
That lodged in many a heart,
And the church preserves that sacred stone
That the truth may not depart.

Our Story Teller.

Mrs. Marchell's Bound Girl.

"I think I'll take that one," said Mrs. Marius Marchell, pointing with the end of her finger in one particular direction.

It was quite a little life-picture—the row of eager-eyed girls, standing in the stuffy little reception-room of the orphan asylum at Bloomington, each one clad in her dingy gray stuff gown, with a green gingham bib-apron, and hair cut close to the head—a style of coiffure which gave an undue predominance to the ears, and would have made the divine Venus di Milo herself look like a female pick pocket. Just behind them stood the matron, a fat old woman, with a crumpled white cap, and three distinct layers of chin, and a hungry dog, peeping in at the half open door, completed the tableau.

Deborah Dove, a stumpy girl of thirteen, with empurpled fingers and a blunt nose, sighed deeply; Sarah Jackson's freckled countenance fell. The others looked stolidly about them, indifferent as to Mrs. Marchell's preference or neglect; and a little gray-eyed lassie at the end of the line who had been balancing herself uneasily on one foot, like a crane, started forward with a half-stifled cry of delight.

"Phœbe Lockett!" cried the matron.

"Phœbe Lockett, if that's her name," said Mrs. Marchell, decidedly.

"Why, she's the smallest of the lot," said the matron.

"She'll grow," said Mrs. Marchell.

"And the ugliest," added the matron.

And at her unconsidered words, poor little Phœbe winced and hung down her head, as if some rude hand had struck her.

"Handsome is that handsome does," returned Mrs. Marchell, didactically. "Put up her things, please, Mrs. Jenks, and let the lady directress know that I have decided."

As Phœbe Lockett rode away in the open farm-wagon, sitting beside Mrs. Marchell's ample figure, and the farmer's wife looked down, and caught the clear eyes looking timidly up into hers, like wells of gray water.

"Come" said Mrs. Marchell, brusquely, "what are you thinking about?"

"Please, ma'am," said Phœbe, I was wondering why on earth you chose me when Carolina Purple was so much prettier, and Deborah Dove a great deal taller and stronger."

"Humph," said Mrs. Marchell. "I chose you because I like your looks. You're little but you're wiry; you aren't pretty as some of those simpering girls, but you've an honest look in your face. That's why I chose you."

"Thank you, ma'am," said Phœbe, simply.

And she rejoiced fervently in her innocent little heart, in that she had escaped from the iron rule, scanty fare and distasteful drudgery of the Bloomington Orphan Asylum at last.

Mr. Marchell a stout, good-humored farmer, with a shining bald head and a pair of iron-gray English side-whiskers, welcomed the little girl with a kindly pat on the head, and an admonition to "be sure and do her duty, and it would always be done by her."

And Charley Marchell, the only son, and heir of the red-brick farmhouse, with its acres of golden wheat and emerald stretches of pasture-land, nicknamed her, "Miss Midget" on the spot.

"Because you are such a stunted little affair," said he.

Phœbe Lockett had not been "bound girl" at the Marchell farmhouse for more for than a few months, when, one day, Mrs. Marchell came into the great, airy "keeping-room," with a perturbed expression on her countenance.

"I thought I heard a fiddle somewhere," said she.

"Just what you did hear," said Charley, "It's Phœbe, up in the garret.

"Phœbe?" ejaculated Mrs. Marchell. "And where on earth did she get a fiddle?"

"Barrowed it from old Mr. Findley," said Charley, laughing. "You never saw a creature so bewitched after a fiddle as she is."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Marchell, sharply. "What business has a bound girl with a fiddle, or with any sort of music, for that matter?"

"It's no harm, wife—no harm," said the farmer, indulgently.

"But it is harm," said Mrs. Marchell. "And I mean to put a stop to it."

And Phœbe Lockett, seated Turk-fashion on the floor of the old garret, with a tattered shawl wrapped around her shoulders, and the red, level light of the winter sunset weaving itself around her short auburn curls, was interrupted in her musical reveries by the abrupt entrance of Mrs. Marchell.

"Give me that fiddle?" said Mrs. Marchell.

"Ma'am?" said Phœbe, dropping the bow, in her amazement.

"It's a silly waste of time," said Mrs. Marchell, "besides being sinful."

"But," pleaded Phœbe, "I've done all my work!"

"No matter whether you have or not," said Mrs. Marchell. "There's always your patchwork to do, and 'Blair's Sermons' to read, beside the weekly paper. Give me that fiddle, I say."

Poor Phœbe gave it up, trying hard to choke down the tears and sobs.

Old Moses Findley, the village violinist, who officiated at dances, weddings and merry-makings in general, and filled up the interstices of his time with the making and mending of shoes, looked fairly astounded when Mrs. Marchell bounced into his seven-by-nine shop, and flung the musical instrument on the work-bench.

"Eh?" said old Moses, adjusting his spectacles on the bridge of his nose.

"There's your old fiddle," said Mrs. Marchell; "and I wish, after this, you'd be kind enough to keep it at home, and not go putting nonsense into my bound girl's head!"

"But it ain't nonsense," said old Moses. "She's got a capital idea of music, Phœbe has; and—"

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Marchell.

"And a very decent voice, if only it was cultivated."

"Pshaw!" cried Mrs. Marchell, and she flounced out of the shop in a rage.

But if Mrs. Marchell was the child's temporal mistress, music was her spiritual one.

Phœbe Lockett went quietly about her work, in the years that followed, but she could not forget the divine strains which the well-rosined bow had drawn out of the antique violin, in the red glow of the winter sunset, that January afternoon, in the garret.

Mrs. Marchell had done up her front hair in papers, assumed her gray flannel dressing-gown, when, chancing to look out of the north kitchen window, she saw, or thought she saw, the glimmer of a light in the top window of the barn.

"I can't have been mistaken," said Mrs. Marchell; "it ain't the time o' year for fire-flies, and will-o'-the-wisps don't go dancing and twinkling round our barn. It's tramps—that's what it is."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Mrs. Marchell, sleepily, from the exact centre of a downy feather pillow.

"There was two men asked for a drink of milk, at the buttery door, just about dusk," added the lady, "and I didn't much like their looks at the time."

"I 's all right, I dare say," yawned Mr. Marchell.

"Well," cried the farmeress, energetically, "if you don't go to look into it, I will."

And flinging her husband's shaggy overcoat around her, and taking the lantern in one hand, she started for the barn.

She was right. There was a dim tallow-candle burning in the barn-chamber, and by its flickering light, Phœbe Lockett was busy practicing on the violin, from some sheets of torn and well-thumbed music.

She started up with a cry at the apparition of Mrs. Marchell in the doorway—an avenging spectre, with a shaggy overcoat and a dark lantern.

"Ungrateful girl!" tragically cried out Mrs. Marchell; "how dared you to disobey me?"

"I meant no harm," faltered poor Phœbe. "I hired the violin from the village music store, with the dollar Mr. Marchell gave me for finding his gold spectacles, and Mrs. Musard gave me the music; and I came out here of a night, so that the noise shouldn't disturb you."

"Phœbe," said Mrs. Marchell, "what a goose you are! Why don't you stick to your needle, and your work-box, and your rolling-pin, and your scrubbing-brush, as other girls do? How do you ever expect to find bread in the strings of a fiddle?"

Phœbe hung down her head, and said nothing in reply.

"We may as well break the charm at once," said Mrs. Marchell. "I'll take you to the concert at Bloomington to-morrow night. They tell me there's to be a girl violinist there, as plays like playing; and if that don't cure you of your silly ambition, I don't know what will."

Phœbe Lockett crimsoned to the very roots of the hair.

"I—I can't go!" said she. "That is, not with you. I promised Mrs. Musard to go to her house; but perhaps she will take me. The Musards are all going to the concert."

"It don't matter how you go," said Mrs. Marchell, "nor with whom, so long as you see real excellence and learn the folly of your silly aspirations."

"But," faltered Phœbe, "why shouldn't I be a good player some time, too?"

"Why shouldn't the sky fall, and we all catch larks?" contemptuously retorted Mrs. Marchell. "As for you, the best thing you can do is to go into the the house and go to bed as fast as possible."

And crestfallen Phœbe obeyed.

Mrs. Marchell dressed herself in her best black silk, to go to the Bloomington concert, the next evening.

"For I suppose it will be something very fine," said she. "Where's my eye-glasses, Charley? I must take them along, if I expect to see anything, for I do declare I'm getting blinder every day."

"I expect, mother," Charley had answered, with a little laugh, "you'll see a lot of things to surprise you."

The concert had proved an unusually great attraction in the neighborhood, and the hall was crowded when the Marchell party arrived, so that Mrs. Marchell was forced to be content with a campstool at the very back of the room.

"Dear, dear! how provoking this is!" said the old lady. "And Charley didn't find the eye-glasses after all. I shan't see a thing!"

"But you can hear," said Charley.

"Hush-sh-sh!" said his mother. "Isn't that the violinist—a pretty, light-complexioned girl, in white, with roses in her hair? Now I do hope Phœbe Lockett is here to see this."

The violinist was greeted with shouts of applause, which died away into silence as the delicious music rose upon the air, floating upward like the halos we see in ancient pictures.

It was a short *capriccio*, and, when it ended, Mrs. Marchell was in tears.

"I never thought before that I cared so much for music," said she to Charley. But such music as that! Do you know, Charley, it seemed to me exactly as if my little baby that died twenty years ago was whispering in my ear! Oh, if Phœbe could only hear this!"

The violinist was certainly the feature of the night. And at the close of the concert she was again and again called before the curtain to receive the rapturous plaudits of the Bloomington public.

"Where's Phœbe?" said Mrs. Marchell, standing on one of the benches to look around her. "Has any one seen our Phœbe here?"

"I have," said Charley, dryly. "Shall I take you to her?—her, in the little room adjoining the stage."

"But what is she doing there?" said Mrs. Marchell, perplexedly.

"Counting her bouquets, I suppose," Charley said, with the same odd little laugh.

And, without further ceremony, Mrs. Marchell was ushered into the presence of the female violinist herself, all in white, with deep-red roses glowing in her hair, and cheeks aflame with happy triumph.

"Phœbe!" ejaculated Mrs. Marchell, fairly out of breath with astonishment. "This is never—you?"

Phœbe flew into Mrs. Marchell's arms.

"Yes, dear, dear friend," she cried, "it is I!"

"Why didn't you tell me?" said the farmer's wife, reproachfully.

"Because I was so afraid that my first appearance would be a failure," confessed Phœbe.

"I suppose you will never come back to the farmhouse again?" said Mrs. Marchell.

"Yes, I shall!" cried Phœbe. "I shall be your own Phœbe still, if only you'll let me practice in the garret, once in awhile."

"You shall practice all over the house?" cried Mrs. Marchell.

"Didn't I tell you, mother," said triumphant Charley, "that you'd see something to surprise you? But you'll be still more surprised when—"

"Charley, don't?" cried out Phœbe, growing rosier than ever.

"You needn't," said Mrs. Marchell, looking brightly from one to the other. "I can guess."

"She's such a little darling, mother!" said the young man.

And Phœbe threw both her arms around the elder woman's neck, and whispered softly:

"*Mother!*"

Small Farmers A Blessing.

The often-expressed fear that the building up of "bonanza" farms, with all the advantages of labor-saving machines and money-saving methods—always possible when work is conducted on a large scale—is going to affect enfavorably the smaller farmers, is in our opinion entirely uncalled for. There have been too many failures of corn kings and such-like agricultural monarchs to build much of a temple of fear upon this theory. The simple fact that a man can clear $30 from an acre of potatoes, does not demonsirate that he can clear a *pro rata* profit on 10,000 acres. Agricultural crops are like children; they need nursing and careful looking after every day. We confess to a real skepticism upon the mammoth geometrical, progressive methods that now and then take hold of the public mind,—the patent self-regulating incubators, the kindergardens, the "bonanza" farms, cooperative country-creameries and the thousand-and-one devices born of hard times and the inventive Yankee mind.

The chick that first wakes up to life in an oven (all fixed up with thermometer and things), and gets a glimpse of four or five hundred other chicks, may become big enough to kill, and perhaps have as good flavor as the chick that is feather-born but in the long run a few dozen hens, will, we think, get their own young into this world in better shape than the incubator men. Deterioration in quality is invariably the result of the mammoth methods in farming. Take a steer from a herd of 3,000 on a Western ranch, and one from the yard of a New England farmer, and which is intrinsically the better? Or an acre of corn from the centre of a thousand acres, and one from a 50-acre farm of a Northerner?

The small farmer is the mainstay of a country's agriculture, since he is continually at work upon the quality of his products.

How to lose flesh—Start a meat market and trust every one that comes along.

The London Times.

Let me enumerate some of the important points as illustrative of the scope of the plant. *The Times*—

I. Manufactures its own presses.

II. Founds its own type.

III. Provides its own light—electric.

IV. Feeds its employes on the spot.

V. Has its own electrotyping shop.

VI. Repair shops for all these different machineries.

VII. Has its own telegraphic service and wires—in the main, and all these great shops and offices are under one roof, and the cluster of them, with the other ordinary departments of a newspaper office—editorial, composing, proof, stereotyping, making-up, press, business, advertising and distribution rooms form the *Times* building.

THE PRESSES.

The Walter presses are made here for the market as well as for the proprietor's own paper, and in these shops I found the workmen in the busy clatter of turning out great machines as in any factory or foundry.

In the pressroom of the paper stand eight presses; six go every night and two stand by as a reserve brigade. Each press prints a whole copy of *The Times*, both sides, 16pp., and at the rate of 12,000 per hour. The edition, therefore, goes off at the rate of 75,000 an hour. These presses are ranged in three columns in an immense room on the first floor of the building, the building, the enormous weight supported by arches. The paper room, another large space, is just below the pressroom, the paper being hoisted up by a lift (American elevator) into the centre of the pressroom. In the spacious paper-rooms below you wander through long avenues of huge rools of paper, each roll four miles long. I watched at one of the presses the four-mile run of one of these rolls, and it was striking to see how quickly it was done.

One-half of the *Times* every night is set by machinery. One machine does the work of six to eight compositors. It cannot correct, however, and here is its weak point, or the whole paper would be set with it. As it is, the work is about divided. Doubtful copy and all revisions are done by hand—the steady regular work by machinery.

A young man sits before what looks like a piano-board, with four or five banks of keys, all lettered. He plays on these keys with forefingers of each hand rapidly, and the type are as rapidly snifted into a kind of minute steel galley, the exact width of the body of a type. There is no system of fingering as with piano music—only the two paws fly like lightning.

The distributing machine just reverses the powers of setting instrument, and in the last letter of alphabet is rapidly shunted off on to its separate side track, where they stand like long trains of freight cars in the yard of a colossal depot. It is a wonderful machine, but there are others I think now surely approaching perfection of much more interest and importance to newspaper property.

The reception of the telegraphic news of the *Times* is something unique. The lines from the Continental capitals, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Vienna, etc., all, of course, converge in one room, and the dispatches are received over an instrument that prints. The printing, however, serves merely as a record. The dispatch, as it is received, is *read off* by the te egraph operator to the operator of a type machine who plays it off by ear, and the dispatch, thus reduced to written form, is supplied to the editors in printed proof. Of course, only the word of responsible correspondents, likely to need no alteration, is honored in this way. It would be too expensive to treat thus matter requiring editing. —*Phila Press.*

Solving the Indian Problem.

The Government has just closed a negotiation with the Utes which marks a new departure in the management of Indian affairs. For the first time in the history of the dealings of the Nation with its troublesome wards a blow has been struck at the vicious tribal and reservation system. The Utes have been persuaded to give up their enormous reservation in Colorado and take in as stead lands in severalty and an additional annuity. Each head of a family is to receive 160 acres of tirable land and a like quanity of grazing land, and each single-person one-half as much. The tribe surrenders about 12,000,000 acres of mountain and valley, much of which is rich in mineral wealth. This result has been reached without a war and without injustice to the Indians themselves. It opens an immense region to settlement and civilization; it will undoubtedly prove a benefit to the Utes, and best of all it shows the feasibility of substituting a system of separate land holdings for the old reservation plan, which has caused countless wars and has kept the Indians from getting very far out of their original savage condition. Whatever dreamers may think of the possibility of communal life for people advanced in intelligence and culture, the lesson of history is plain that individual possession of property is the first important step in the path of civilization. Under the reservation system there is no incentive to industry save of that sort which is displayed in securing the spoils of the chase and the plunder of hostile forays. An Indian owns nothing but his arms, his horses and his tents, and has no way of improving his condition except by his prowess as a hunter or a warrior. The half-way civilization attained by some of the tribes in the Indian Territory does not affect the argument, because they have a large infusion of white blood and have devised for tnemselves a system of separate family holdings on their reservation lands, which, though defective, furnishes some encouragement to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

People outside of official circles who have given any attention to the Indian problem, long ago came to the conclusion that if the Indians are ever to become anything better than dangerous cumberers of the ground, blocking the progress of Western settlement, they must be made citizens of the United States, with the rights and duties of other citizens, and must be encouraged to form habits of industry and acquire property. But the Government has clung tenaciously to the old and absurd plan of treating the tribes as semi-independent nations, bribing them with muskets and blankets to behave themselves, and slaughtering them ruthlessly when their warlike instincts and sense of injury get the better of their prudence. This plan has its roots in early colonial traditions, and has been nourished and kept alive by the powerful interests which thrive upon the profits of Indian contracts and the plunder of the tribes. Its entire abandonment, as indicated by the arrangement with the Utes, should be hailed with equal joy by the humanitarians who sympathize with the wrongs the red man suffers and lament over the rapid extinction of the aboriginal races, and by the political economists who see that no blots of savagery in the shape of vast Indian reservations can be left upon the continent without cramping the growth of our western communities and marring the fair fabric of American civilization.

The new policy, if steadily pursued for the next decade, will open more that half of the Indian Territory to the same class of population which have covered the prairies of Kansas with golden harvests; it will double the mineral productions of Colorado; it will make of Dakota two or three vigorous new agricultural States; and it will give a powerful impetus to the development of all the other States and Territories that have within their borders large tracts of valuable lands from which white settlers are excluded by treaties establishing reservation lines. Of course, the change from that tribal state to a condition of self-sustaining individualism cannot be made in a day. The Indians must have the helping and protecting hand of the Government for a time. They must be kindly led rather than rudely driven from the old ways into the new. But with a sound system, based on justice and good sense, steadfastly adhered to for a series of years, there is every reason to hope that the Indian problem can be solved without further bloodshed, and in a way that will serve the well-being of the Indians and the prosperity of the Western States and Territories.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What We May Come To Yet.

If printing-paper continues to advance, newspapers will be forced to use common white satin with plain gilt border instead. They will very much dislike to resort to so cheap a substitute, but when rag prints puts on a pair of telegraph climbers and the paper-men plunge their thumbs into the armholes of their vests and ask you what you are going to do about it, something must be done, and it is to be hoped that the reading public will gracefully submit to having their newspapers printed on inexpensive material until those bloated straw-stack and rag-bag holders can be driven to the wall, and publishers can afford to return to the use of paper. We're in for breaking down the giant monopoly, and if it becomes necessary to print the paper on a bleached rubber blanket and have men go around and hold it up while people read it, we shall not shrink from our duty when volunteers are called for. Ladies who rely on newspapers for the raw material for bustles, and boys who hold diplomas for superiority in the art of decorating the ceiling with spit-balls while the teacher is drawing the map of an algebra on the blackboard, are invited to join this boom. —*Keokuk Gate City.*

A Lesson In Natural History.

The cockroach iz a bug at large. He iz one ov the luxurys ov civilizashun. The cockroach iz born on the fust ov May, and the fust ov November semi-annually, and iz reddy for use in fifteen days from date. They are born four from each egg, and consequently they are all twins; there iz no such things in the annals of nature az a single cockroach. Their food seems to consist, not so much ov what they eat, az what they can git into, and often finding them dead in the soup at mi boarding-house, I have cum tew the painful konciushun that the cockroach kan' tswim, but that he can float for a long time. Tew get red of cockroaches, sell yure house and lot and flee tew the mountains. A dog is the only thing on the earth that luvs yu more than he luvs himself. Opinyuns are like turnips, worth what they will fetch. Don't undertake tew liv with yure mother-in-law, but if wuss comes tew wusness, let yure mother-in-law liv with yu.—*Josh Billings.*

A man in Galveston, whose hennery has been robbed of five Brahmas, requested the thief to "call and take away the rooster, as he is very lonely, and no questions will be asked."

American Against Foreign Enterprise.

The Count d'Lesseps came here as the representative of the foreign capitalists, with a great flourish of trumpets, and impressed people with the plan that he was going to carry out his idea of a Panama Canal without delay. But the President first checked his ardor by reaffirming the Monroe doctrine of American control over works of that nature, and Captain James B. Eads followed this, showing the Congressional committee that d'Lesseps' scheme was impracticable from engineering difficulties, and the enormous expense it would involve. He then read to the committee a paper in advocacy of his plan of a ship railway. He demonstrated that a substantial and durable ship railway can be built for half the cost of a canal with locks, and for one-fourth that of a canal at tide level; that such a ship railway can be built in one-third or one-fourth of the time needed for the construction of a canal; that, when built, ships of the maximum tonnage can be moved with safety at four or five times greater speed than in a canal; that a greater number of vessels per day can be transported by the railway than can possibly be transported by the canal; that the capacity of a ship railway can be easily increased to meet the demands of commerce; that the cost of maintenance of the roadway and rolling stock would be much less than that of the canal, and that a railway can be constructed and operated in localities where it is not practicable to construct a canal. He explained his plans by means of drawings which showed a pit of 3,000 feet long, in which the railway should be made into the harbor to the depth of 30 feet; then showing the cradle into which the ship is to be fitted, and explaining how the ship is to be kept in place in the cradle by means of block six or ten feet apart; then showing the railway, consisting of twelve rails of the ordinary width. He claimed that derailment was impossible on account of the number of rails and the weight of the ships; that there would be no oscillation or strain upon the ships, even in heavy gales. His plan has received the sanction of E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the British navy; John Roach, Henry Steers and other eminent American engineers. M. d'Lesseps said he did not like the railway plan because it had not been tried; it was not his plan. But Captain Eads seems to have the confidence of the business men everywhere, and it is probable that our government will patronize American enterprise in this instance.

St. Nicholas for March.

Contains Alfred Tennyson's Child-Song, "Minnie and Winnie," set to music, and Mrs. Tennyson's revised score of the music for the Laureate's other St. Nicholas song "The City Child."

"The disadvantages of City Boys," by Washington Gladden, appears in this number. It is based on actual facts, and is a stirring Talk with Boys on a subject of vital interest to them. They will find pleasure, too, in the seasonable "Out-Door" Paper, "Kite Time," by Daniel C. Beard, which gives diagrams and full instructions how to make and fly kites of all sorts and shapes.

Among the short stories are: "Chy Lung," an illustrated tale about Chinese fisher lad's curious adventures; "Buttercup Good," by Laura E. Richards, telling how a little girl found gold through boiling buttercups; "The Tea-kettle Light," with a picture by A. C. Redwood, a true account of how a New England boy made illuminating gas from birch bark.

Of the two Serials, the installment of Louis M. Alcott's "Jack and Jill," with two fine pictures by Dielman, brings its young people into a peck of troubles; and William O. Stoddard's "Among the Lakes," illustrated by Taber, tells how its boys and girls enjoyed themselves in the old farmhouse.

A commander of the U. S. Navy, with the aid of pictures by R. Riordan, describes the "Gathering of Caoutchouc in Nicaragua"; and John Keiler, in an article entitled 'Longitude 180°" explains how travelers lose a day going to China from San Francisco and gain a day on the return voyage.

One of the striking illustrations is a portrait of "Babie Stuart," the infant daughter of Charles I., engraved by Miller after the painting by Vandyck.

The Departments "For Very Little Folk," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box" have varied and lively items, some from the boys and girls themselves.

Variety of Food.

It is a well established fact, that a single variety of food is not enough for the best growth, health, and comfort of animals. Like ourselves, the stock which we keep, does relish a change of diet—thrives better with a change of pasture so to speak—and gives fuller returns for the trouble of proviging the variety of foods. Coarse fodder should be mixed with that which is of a finer nature; and the highly nitrogenous fed with substances weak in nitrogen. Some farmers will feed their sheep corn in the morning, and barley or oats the next, and thus keep up a continual sarprise, hightened by a lick of salt now and then. It is the same love of change, which makes the colt, cow, and even the oldest horse feel glad when turned into a new field.—*American Agriculturalist.*

"Do try to talk a little commonsense," exclaimed a sarcastic young lady to a visitor. "Oh!" was the reply, "but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS

11-6

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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4 7t-tf

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office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

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E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
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BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
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STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

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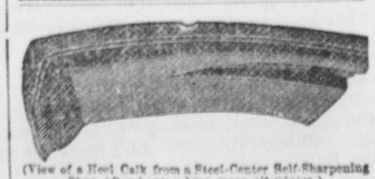

(View of a Heel Calk from a Steel-Center Self-Sharpening Shoe, after having been worn all winter.)

Patent Steel-Center Self-Sharpening

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a m
" " Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" " Williamsport		2 25 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 33 a m
" " Williamsport		8 15 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		12 05 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 40 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 50 p m
" " Williamsport		11 10 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 50 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 43	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 25 1y

New Advertisements.

WILLIAMS & BRO.,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.

—o—

GRAINING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PAPER-HANGING,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

KALSOMINING.

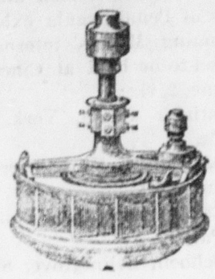
☞ Paint Shop and Office in Second Story of

McCLAIN'S BLOCK, op. BUSH HOUSE,

11-16-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a12-tf

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF all. The full and complete Lectures of

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

No. 1. "The Mistakes of Moses."
No. 2. "Skulls."
No. 3. "Ghosts."
No. 4. "Hell."
No. 5. "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child."
No. 12. "Col. R. G. Ingersoll's Vindication of Thos. Paine," lecture held at Chicago, January 29, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS EACH.

COLONEL INGERSOLL AND HIS CHICAGO CRITICS. A Lecture by the Rev. James K. Applebee. Price 15 cents.

FULL REPORT OF THE GRAND RE-UNION of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War, held at Chicago, Nov. 12 to 15, 1879, including all speeches, and those of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Col. Wm. F. Vilas, Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain's Speech on Babies.) Price 25 cents.

LIFE AND TRIP AROUND THE WORLD of General Grant. Price 15 cents.

THE LAST SPEECH OF SENATOR ZACH. Chandler, and Biographical Sketch, with large portrait of Mr. Chandler on cover page. Price 5 cents.

☞ Any of the above sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address,
L. W. BLAISDELL,
2-7-2t 191 Randolph st reet, Chicago, Ills.

$10,000 Insurance FOR 36 CENTS.

On Life and Property

$10,000 will be paid to any person who can Explode a Lamp fitted with our Safety Attachment.
Mailed free for 25 cents. Four for $1.
Agents wanted. Male or Female.
S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., Binghamton, N. Y.
Salesroom, 13 West Broadway, New York City 12-7-4t

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that my wife, Sarah, having left my bed and board, all persons are warned not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting. 7-3t
WILLIAM HASSARD.
Julian, Centre Co., Pa.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

Miscellaneous.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular.
11-47-12t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 72 Broad St., N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by anyone of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

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—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two-storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet: size of parlo 12x23 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15; four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.
The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.
For further particulars, apply to
11-35-6m H. D. LANDIS,
Bellefonte, Penn'a

PARLOR ORGAN Solid Walnut Case, 5 Octaves, 2 full sets power-ful Reeds, 2 Stops, 2 Knee Swells only $59. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., 163 Bleeker St., New York. 4

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-24-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER.

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs Ellen Mitchell, late of Liberty township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre Co., he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, Adm'r.
12-4 6t. P. O. Hanchard, Pa.

On 30 Days Trial

We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys, and many other diseases. A *sure cure* guaranteed or *no pay*. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. 9 46

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and General Store Keepers.*

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OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitor of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4

SIX CORD ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878 AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON TRY IT

S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican County Executive Committee.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, }
CLAUDE COOK, } Secretaries.

District.	*Names.*	*P. O. Address*
Bellefonte, N. W.	David M. Glenn,	Bellefonte
do S. W.	H. H. Benner,	do
do W. W	Wm. Shortlidge,	do
Howard boro'	Joseph Royer,	Howard
Milesburg boro'	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim do	A O Deininger	Millheim
Philipsburg do	Capt Harry Simler	Ph'l burg
Unionville do	Dr E A Russell	Fleming
Benner	John P Seibert	Bellefonte
Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside	Wm Stewart, Jr.	Moshannon
College	David Dale	Lemont
Curtin	Warren S Lucas	Howard
Ferguson O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Grove Mills
Ferguson N P	Dan'l M Clemson	Rock Sprg's
Gregg	Robt H Duncan	Spring Mills
Huston	Ira F Davis	Julian Furnace
Howard	D B Pletcher	Howard
Harris	Geo B Jack	Boalsburg
Half Moon	Lurry C Love	Loveville
Haines,	Dr P T Musser	Aaronsburg
Liberty	D B Kunes	Blanchard
Miles	Reuben Grimm	Madisonburg
Marion	Capt S H Bennison	Walker
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Patton	Wm I. Furst	Buffalo Run
Potter O P	Jas C Boal	Centre Hall
Potter N P	W J Thompson	Potters Mills
Rush	John A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	C P Stoneroad	Snow Shoe
Spring	A J Swartz	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	D G Ganoe	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley,	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth	Thomas Weston,	Port Matilda

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—A good child's suit at Lyon & Co.'s for $2.00.

—Just opened, a big lot of hats at Lyon & Co.'s from 35c up.

—This is a season of failures; everything fails except Days Kidney Pad.

—Read the advertisements in the REPUBLICAN and learn where to buy goods.

—A scissors-grinder was in town on Friday. Now look out for an umbrella man.

—In a few weeks the trout's greatest enemy, the angler, will be abroad in the land.

—Mr. Henry Montgomery has moved his tailoring establishment into the Bush House block.

—Just opened, a big line of millinery, flowers, silks, satin, broche edge ribbons, brocaded silks, at Lyon & Co.'s.

—The Williams Brothers, painters, will soon occupy their new building on the corner of High and Water streets.

—The best pump in the market is the Rubber Bucket pump, for which James Harris & Co. are the sole agents. 9-2t

—A dancing master in Hollidaysburg is teaching the young folks of that place the terpsichorean art. He's a "Daisy."

—Congressman Yocum came home on Friday and spent the Sabbath with his family, returning to Washington on Monday.

—Martin Kerns, of the Logan hose, was run over by the hose carriage while going to the fire on Sunday, and had his arm badly sprained.

—Buy Powers & Son's good guaranteed shoes for ladies or gentlemen. You will then have a reliable article, exactly as represented, and will not be manufactured from any of the different fancy-named leathers so often sold for a first-class goods, so-called for the purpose of coloring and misrepresenting, such as grain and buff, which means split, Indian goat, which means sheep, and many other leathers which, if properly named, all mean shoddy. Powers & Son guarantee one pair of their first-class shoes to outwear four pair of the goods above described.

Pennsylvania Millers' Association

The following commissioners have been named by the Pennsylvania millers' association to look after the interests of Pennsylvania exhibitors at the coming Millers' international exhibition to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 2, viz:

W. Latimer Small, York, York county Pa.

Isaac M. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa.

S. L. Levan, Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pa.

F. J. Schoch, Selinsgrove, Snyder county Pa.

John Hoffer, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

D. M. Bare, Roaring Spring, Blair county, Pa.

Frank Hay, Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa.

—Miss Maggie I. Gregg, of Milesburg, daughter of General John Irvin Gregg, of Lewisburg, died at the latter place on Wednesday of last week, where she had been attending the U. F. Institute. Miss Gregg was a very estimable and accomplished young lady, and was well known throughout this section. At the chapel service of the U. F. Institute on Friday the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has been pleased to remove by death our loved pupil and schoolmate, Miss Maggie I. Gregg; therefore

Resolved, That while as a school we feel that we have sustained a loss we know that she has gained "an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away;" she has but laid aside the cross for the crown; she cannot again come to us, but we may go to her. With this hope we humbly submit to this sad dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That though we cannot now understand why one so young and full of promise should be called from among us, yet we believe God acts wisely; and from the depths of our sorrow we would look up and say, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be his name."

Resolved, That though Maggie's cheerful, happy voice will never be heard at roll call, in recitation or in the social gatherings, will never again mingle with us in the morning songs of praise, yet in its silence it will speak to us; may we heed its admonition and be prepared to receive with joy the summons of the death angel, whether it come in the morning, at midday or not until the eventide.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and pray that He whom Maggie loved and into whose hands she so trustingly committed her spirit may comfort their hearts in this time of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; also that copies be sent to the *National Baptist College Herald*, Lewisburg *Chronicle* and Lewisburg *Herald* for publication.

MARY HENDERSHOT, MOLLIE RUSSELL,
LIZZIE CRESSINGER, BELLE STONE,
MAY GUBBLEMAN, HELEN PAVEY.

—The following cases will be tried at the special term of court, commencing Monday, April 12th:

Bird Coal and Iron Company vs. Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad Company. Alexander & Bower and Peale for plaintiffs, Beaver & Gephart for defendants.

Robert Valentine et al. vs. Bird Coal Iron Company. Plaintiffs' attorneys, Beaver & Gephart; for defendant, Alexander & Bower.

H. Brockerhoff's Adm's vs. Lewis Haas. Alexander & Bower for plaintiffs, W. A. Morrison for defendant.

Considerable interest attaches to the first two cases.

—The following is the analysis of *Onondaga Plaster* as made by Dr. F. A. Genth, chemist, State Board of Agriculture:

Quartz and insoluble matter.....	7.36
Hydrous sulphate of lime (Gypsum).....	76.11
Carbonate of lime magnesia, oxide of iron, etc., not separated.....	16.53
	100.00

This sample was taken at random from a bag in the possession of a dealer in Lock Haven, Mr. George S. Good, and forwarded to M. C. Beebe, Esq., Vice President Pa. Board of Agriculture. This Plaster is for sale in Bellefonte only by

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

—Gen. Beaver, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday, and was a most welcome visitor to the *Globe* office. He is an able lawyer, and one of the purest and best men in the State. He would add grace and dignity to any position within the gift of the people of this Commonwealth.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

—President Downing, of the B. & S. S. railroad, was in town on Friday and Saturday of last week looking after the business of the road. Mr. Downing made a trip to Snow Shoe Saturday morning, and returned to Philadelphia in the evening.

—The Altoona City Band has been invited to enter a contest to be held at Pittsburg May 13th and 14th. The Altoona boys will now have a chance to distinguish themselves, besides competing for a $500 prize.

—A good shoe for $1.00 at Lyon & Co.'s; a good fine dress shoe for $1.25 at Lyon & Co.'s; a good button shoe for $1.25 at Lyon & Co.'s; the finest and best quality of shoes at Lyon & Co.'s—warranted work.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 just received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,

MONGTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—A better cigar than those sold by Harry Green cannot be found in the county, as everybody will agree who have tried them.

—Full sets of undergarments at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Rumors were current in Pittsburg last week that a decline in the price of iron was imminent, and that a crash of some sort was likely to occur. It was said that the bankers had declined to make any further advances to manufacturers; but extended inquiry leads to the belief that there is little or no ground for rumor. Wages have increased very largely since the present boom began, and if a decline takes place they will have to be reduced accordingly. Bankers say there is no truth in the report that they have stopped advances, and some of the leading manufactures say that if there is any prospect of a decline, iron is very likely to further advance, and they express themselves confident that the boom has not yet reached its height. Whether iron advances or declines the grand army of customers will continue to advance and pour into Sechler & Co.'s famous store for their groceries and provisions. People flock to this grocery from far and near, and the great attraction is the superior quality of goods kept by the firm. Another inducement is the very neat and attractive manner in which everything is arranged and the politeness of the clerks, who are always prompt to attend to the wants of customers. Call in and look through the store whether you purchase anything or not; but you will be tempted to purchase before departing.

—I desire to call the attention of Centre county farmers to the fact that I am handling again in this season Fitche's *Onondaga Plastor*, which gave such unusual satisfaction last year. My sales then were unexpectedly large, but from the present outlook, I expect them to be doubled the coming season. The manufacturers of this plaster claim that its quality is improving, and that it now contains 19½ per cent. more gypsum than any other plaster quarried in the United States, and will prove it by analysis, certificates, etc. On application I will send to any address, free of charge, an interesting little book on plaster, showing its discovery, introduction and use in the United States, and the comparative value of the different plasters as proven by the State Board of Agriculture.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

—We have just received a very fine lot of ladies' imitation French kid button gaiters. They are very neatly gotten up, and calculated to deceive almost any one unless they are posted in the different kinds of leather. We have also on hand the same representing goat in button or lace. These goods can be sold much cheaper than the genuine stock which they are intended to represent. The goods can be bought from ten to twelve per cent. cheaper than in any other house in the county. POWERS & SON.

—Two Milesburg youths came up to Bellefonte on Saturday evening for a "lark." They had it, too, and when we last saw them their chances for passing a night in the lock-up were good.

Harper's Magazine For April, 1880.

The April Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is rendered exceedingly attractive by its many beautiful illustrations, and every article in its table of contents is noteworthy. The Number opens with the first part of Mrs. John Lillie's paper, "Music and Musicians in England"—a well-considered and exceedingly interesting review of a musical year in London, with superb illustrations.

This paper will be concluded in the May number, and is the first of a series of contributions by Mr. and Mrs. Lillie on English subjects.

The rural charms of Chester Valley, Pennsylvania, and the associations of Valley Forge are the theme of an excellent paper by Mrs. Ella Rodman Church, with remarkably fine illustrations by Howard Pyle.

Sante Fe, New Mexico, by Ernest Ingersoll, is an intensily interesting subject, and The Upper or Swiss Rhine is charmingly described by S. H. Byers, with illustrations.

One of the most interesting articles in the Number is Mary Treat's "Home Studies" in Nature, with ten exquisite engravings from drawings by J. C. Beard.

Francois Coppee contributes an interesting poem, "Shipwrecked," with two pictures by Reinhart. Two excellent short stories appear in this number:—'Mr. Witherton's Romance' a humorous sketch, by Phoebe Yates Pember, and "An Easter Card," a beautiful tale, by Virginia W. Johnson.

Mr. E. H. Derby contributes a very timely and important article on our navy, exposing its present weakness, and offering valuable suggestions for its rehabilitation.

Readers who are interested in music will read with pleasure Mrs. A. B. Blake's graceful and instructive paper on Madrigals.

The Editorial Departments furnish a large amount of delightful reading on current topics, recent books, etc.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Indiana, says that on Friday night, at Hope, sixteen miles south of there, the store of E. Weintland & Son was entered by burglars and then set on fire. It was burned to the ground, and the fire communicating to the adjoining buildings the whole block was destroyed. The loss was $35,000; fully insured.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From Loveville to Marengo.

These are two of the most western villages in Centre county. Loveville is noted for its intelligence, thrift, and enterprise. The road from Loveville to Marengo is a rapid one. From Loveville to the M. E. church the characteristics are such as not presented by many highways. Starting in an easterly direction from the village in the morning our shadow is cast behind us but a furlong, and the sun appears over our right shoulder, and our shadow is found on the left. Another half mile, and the sun is on our left, and our shadow keeps step on the right. Now we have arrived at the middle of our subject—that is midway between Loveville and Marengo — Rosses' church, a structure on an elevation known as Pleasnant H ill, three broad roads leading their many travelers towards this entrance of the narrow way.

Apropos, there will be given a musical entertainment at this church, on Saturday night, March 20.

Prof. Keith, assisted by Miss E. Love and a large class of accomplished musicians will in good style ventilate some of the newest music in vogue. The prospect promises success. We think all should take advantage of this opportunity to hear Prof. Keith's well drilled class. Instruments of music of all classes will be performed on by the professor.

Having got from Loveville to the church we reach Marengo, the last victim of our pen, by a straight road from the church.

Marengo is situated on the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad, 14 miles east of Tyrone, and promises to be a place of importance in case the road is finished. The name is new to many of old Centre people, I suppose, having been laid out and named in 1873. It has a number of inhabitants which would surprise you, considering that it is only 7 years old. "SHARK."

WASHINGTON.

POLITICS AT THE CAPITAL — OTHER MATTERS.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mch. 11.

The Democrats are blundering again, and they are so sensible of the fact that before one big blunder is a week old they try to repair it. In the Senate yesterday Garland, of Arkansas, moved to refer the Fitz John Porter case back to the committee for consideration. His reason for the move was that so many law points and technicalities were involved that it would be better to postpone action until a fairer understanding of it could be reached. But the real reason was that the Republicans had resolved to give them all the discussion they wanted on this subject, which means mischief to the Democratic party. General Logan's able argument against Porter was a crusher, and has already made him a very prominent candidate for Vice-President. There is no question that he would give great power to the Republican ticket.

In the House the Democrats are in a similar predicament. Instead of going on with the business of the session after they adopted the new rules, as they promised, they brought up the bill to prohibit political assessments, and House, of Tennessee, made a "Simon pure" Democratic speech on it. But the Republicans had their day yesterday, and Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, made a particularly sharp speech against the bill. The Democrats tried to force the previous question, but failed, and the debate will probably be continued. A prominent Western Democrat said that his friends had made a mistake in taking up this bill now. The Republicans are ready for them at all points, and will furnish the Brigadiers all the entertainment they want in the line of debate on such questions.

The gentleman who is running the Sherman headquarters here denies that the Secretary is about to withdraw from the contest in favor of Blaine or any other man. He claims one-half the Southern delegates and many in the North, and they expect to gain many votes after the balloting in the convention begins.

All the other Democratic booms are put in the shade just now by the Tilden boom. It is evident that Mr. Tilden is going for the nomination in a way the other fellows despise.

Ben Butler is showing good points just now for a Democrat, and it is hoped he is going into the party straightway. In arguing in favor of unseating Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, he laid great stress upon the disfranchisement of so many Democrats by the law in that State, requiring the educational qualification for voters. Somebody has surprised Butler by bringing up one of his speeches in which he commends that law, and wants other States to adopt it. PHIL.

—Rev. Yocum being absent attending the Central Pennsylvania Conference, at Altoona, there were no services at the Methodist church on Sunday.

Items of News from our Exchanges.

FIGHT BETWEEN A BULL AND A STALLION.

A few days since a horse and a bull in the stable of Ed. Dysart, at Tipton, engaged in a desperate pitched battle, which resulted fatally to the former. They were tied in adjoining stalls and the horse took advantage of his situation to reach over and nip the bull. The old fellow got mad because he could not bite back, and broke loose. He then gored the horse in the side so badly that he died.—*Altoona Tribune.*

A RACE BETWEEN A MULE AND A MAN.

A rather novel and what proved to be a rather one-sided race came off yesterday afternoon, in Dell Delight. The contest was between Mr. John Fitzharris, proprietor of the Logan House, and Frank, a long-legged mule owned by Mr. Ross Foust, for a pool of fifty dollars—distance one hundred yards and back to the starting point. Mr. Fitzharris hoped to win the race on what he would gain at the turning point, but the mule had been educated, and when it came to the hundred-yard scratch planted its forefeet in the earth and by a dexterous whisk of the tail swung around on its left ear and was well on the back stretch before its opponent had reached that point. Mr. Fitzharris made splendid running, taking into consideration the deep snow and mud. Before starting he discarded all superfluous clothing, such as boots, coats, etc. Another race by the same party for $100 will be run over the same ground at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next; distance, sixty yards and return, without regard to wind or weather.—*Hollidaysburg Cor. Altoona Tribune.*

CREMATED.

On March 9th, the body of Dr. Kalb, arrived at Washington, Pa., from New York, accompanied by Dr. Happel and A. Kauffman, father-in-law of the deceased. The body was encases in a plain iron coffin, and immediately conveyed to the crematory. It was then placed in an iron crib, and covered with a sheet saturated with alum. No services were held. At 8:50 the body was carried to the resort room by four men, and shoved in headforemost. A slight odor as of burning hair pervaded the vicinity. In twenty minutes the sheet began to expand, and the bones of the feet could be seen devoid of flesh, and at the end of an hour the friends left satisfied. Orders were given to have the ashes forwarded to New York.

FOILED PLOTTERS.

A dastardly attempt was concocted to get away Sheriff Mahaffey at the last term of court but was foiled by circumstances. We learn the facts, as follows: O'Hern, the highway robber, was tried and convicted of the crime of knocking down and robbing Matthias Hoffman on the Penfield road last September, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary at hard labor. After receiving his sentence, and during his stay in the county jail preparatory to the removal to the penitentiary, he, with the help of a man named Myers, then in jail, laid a plan to knock down the sheriff when he came to take O'Hern away. The details of the plot were all completed and the men were ready for their dastardly work. The blow was to have been dealt by Myers while the sheriff was employed in handcuffing O'Hern. By a singular circumstance all the prisoners were confined in their cells at the time Sheriff Mahaffey entered the cell of O'Hern, and a probably fatal encounter to either the sheriff or a prisoner was averted. Myers was loud in his petitions to be released from his cell to bid O'Hern good bye, which the sheriff was on the point of doing, when by another strange circumstance he concluded to bring O'Hern to the cell door of those who wished to bid him good bye. It is well that he did so. Myers could ill conceal the fact of the utter failure of the diabolical plot, and we believe the sheriff then had his eyes opened and refused to allow O'Hern to approach Myers' door. We leave Myers alone for the present as his case may be made more severe should this get to the ears of Judge Orvis. O'Hern is where he can do no harm, and Sheriff Mahaffee is yet among the living, but he will, hereafter, be on his guard when he has a hardened criminal to deal with.—*Clearfield Times.*

FLITTING ON A RAFT.

A party from up the river somewhere brought down some personal property on a raft, intending to locate farther below. Pilot John Myers took charge of the raft here, but unfortunately it stuck fast on a bar below Wayne ferry. The cargo was unloaded yesterday onto a flat and conveyed to shore.—*Lock Haven Journal.*

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

On Saturday afternoon last, Albin Walters, of Kennett township, was driving a calf through Kennett Square, when he met with a rather strange mishap. The calf was in the wagon, while its mother followed in the rear. The sudden barking of a dog frightened the cow, when she jumped with both fore feet into the wagon, smashing the body and breaking the axle. Mr. Walters narrowly escaped being thrown out, but with great presence of mind jumped to the horse's head, thus no doubt preventing a runaway, as the animal was greatly scared at the unusual commotion in the rear. After stopping awhile for repairs, Walters proceeded home in safety.—*West Chester Republican.*

BLUE MOUNTAIN GEOGRAPHY.

The Blue mountain range that runs through Pennsylvania presents the singular circumstance of being divided by a river every twenty-seven miles. From where the Susquehanna river passes through to the Swatara river, is twenty-seven miles. The distance from the Swatara to the Schuylkill is twenty-seven miles. It is twenty-seven miles from the Schuylkill to the Lehigh, and the Delaware cuts the hills in twain at the Water Gap, twenty-seven miles further on. A large lake lies in the hollow in New Jersey, twenty-seven miles from the Delaware.

UNBONING A MAN.

Mr. Edward Griffith, when quite young met with an accident while threshing by which one of his legs was crushed between the knee and ankle. Since that time he has been a terrible sufferer, more than one surgical operation having been performed on the limb, and a number of bones taken out. A couple of weeks ago he went to Port Royal where Dr. Graham performed another operation on the leg, cutting it several inches on either side and taking therefrom several bones, some of them measuring four and five inches in length. Latest advices received from him state that he is doing well, the cuts are healing nicely and he hopes to be home in a few weeks.—*Ebensburg Herald.*

A ROBIN THAT SINGS PINAFORE.

There is a robin at the National hotel that has been in a cage for ten years, thereby refuting the popular error that this class of birds will not survive confinement. This little plebeian is distinguished from his companions by his imitative powers, and the guests are amused by airs from Pinafore and other popular tunes which the red-breast trills out as perfectly as the mocking bird. Mr. Roth, the landlord, and owner of the bird refused $300 for him yerterday.—*Derrick.*

SCHOOL GIRLS ON A LARK.

A number of the scholars in one of the rooms in the Broad street building were on a lark yesterday afternoon. It was discovered that some one was smoking tobacco in or near the room, and on investigation the hall was found to be partially filled with smoke, the odor of tobacco being in the atmosphere. Further search revealed the fact that a number of girls were engaged in smoking cigarettes, one of them having brought a box of this delightful little article to school. As soon as the situation was thus revealed, a scene ensued, the teacher's indignation rising to a very high pitch at such a breach not only of the rules of the school, but the decorum and etiquette of the school room. Condemnation fell swift and stern upon the heads of all the offenders. Dismay at the enormity of the offense was manifested on all sides, mingled with regret, repentance and bitter tears of contrition. Added to this was the still greater trouble produced by the nauseating effects of the weed. Cheeks glowing with carnation tints became ashy colored, pale and sickly. It was a moment of extreme peril among all the young ladies. The teacher was stern and severe. But it was a first offense, which is always an extenuation in modern courts of justice, particularly if an offender bears a good character. This all the derelict young ladies in this instance possess. Their repentance was sincere, and their forgiveness was equally so, but such a reprimand as accompanied it has not been heard in a girl's school room in this city before. And may it never be necessary to repeat it.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

On Friday evening guests to the number of one hundred and fifty assembled in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Michler, at Easton, who had issued cards of invitation announcing their silver wedding. The ladies and gentlemen present comprised the life and fashion of Easton, together with numerous friends of the host and hostess from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Trenton and other places.

Speer's Port Wine.

Is recommended by physicians above all others as a gentle stimulent, tonic and diuretic. It is something they can prescribe to patients with confidence, knowing they are using an article that is strictly pure, and possesses the highest medicinal virtues.

Charles A. Sceley, a skillful chemist of New York city, after making a careful and thorough analysis, says: "I have examined the wine with the view of determining the presence or absence of various injurious substances which are contained in so-called Port wines, such as logwood, crude spirits, etc. I have not found any of these substances in Mr. Speer's wine, and it does not contain anything but what is found in pure Grape juice wines. For sale by John Harris. 11-2

The Arkansas Republican State central committee has called the State Convention at Little Rock, April 28, to nominate Presidential electors and to select delegates to the Chicago Convention.

—Mr. John Schleyer, the proprietor of the Chilton, Wis., *Volksbote*, a progressive German weekly, gratified us with the following:

With pleasure I add my testimonial to the many already given in favor of St. Jacobs Oil, which I had occasion to test personally. I suffered extreme pains in the back of my neck, which were almost unbearable. Having heard of St. Jacobs Oil I dispatched one of my men to the nearest drug store, procured a bottle, and commenced to apply it at once. The pain subsided, and on the next morning I was all right again.

A Baby Elephant.

AN EVENT OF INTEREST TO SCIENCE.

A most important event in the zoological world occurred at the stables of Cooper & Bailey, the circus men, at Twenty third street and Ridge avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. This was nothing more nor less than the birth of a young elephant. The importance of the affair to the world of science will be realized when it is stated that it is the first instance of the kind that has ever taken place, so far as is known, among these animals in a state of captivity. Heretofore all ideas and theories, written or unwritten, on the subject of propagation among this species of quadruped, of the period of gestation and so forth have been more or less speculative. The one fact that seemed well established was that the female elephant would not bear young in her captive state, although from time to time, both in Europe and America, announcements have gone forth from showmen and others to the effect that they nad reason to believe this theory not well founded and expected to be able to disprove it. Nothing ever came of this, however, and the fact remained that the birth of a baby elephant was a thing unknown to natural science outside the animal's native wilds, and the theory above mentioned continued in full force. The event of yesterday morning upsets everything in this direction, however, and affords occasion for scientists to shift their position and look at the question from a new standpoint.

THE BABY'S APPEARANCE.

A queer-looking little black animal, not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, with a very diminutive specimen of a trunk, and with a disposition to run at things blindly like a young colt, fairly describes the appearance of the stranger as it waddled about in the large brick stable known as the elephant house, yesterday morning. The mother, a large black Asiatic elephant, known by the attractive name of Hebe, stood in the centre of the large stable room, with both hind legs chained to two posts. This precaution was absolutely necessary, as will be shown. At the upper end of the stable room, about a dozen yards from Hebe, stood six other elephants with their heads turned toward her, likewise chained to posts. It was a most exciting scene among these elephants when the birth took place. For months past Hebe, on account of her condition, had been chained on the very spot where she stood yesterday away from the other elephants, the room being in care of a watchman or keeper at night. This watchman was at his post yesterday morning at half-past two o'clock, when the event by which Hebe distinguished herself occurred.

SCENE AMONG THE OTHER ELEPHANTS.

The scene that followed he describes as lively. Instantly all the other elephants set up the most tremendous bellowing ever heard of and threw their trunks about and wheeled around and stood on their hind legs and cavorted and danced in the highest glee, as though they had gone mad. The excitement communicated itself to Hebe and she became almost frantic. With a terrific plunge she broke the chains and ropes which held her, and, grasping up the little baby elephant with her trunk, threw it about twenty yards across the room, letting it fall near a large, hot stove—where a fire is always kept burning to keep the place heated—then followed with a mad rush, bellowing and lashing her trunk, as though she would carry everything before her. The keeper fled for his life, and not a moment too soon. Around this stove was a stout railing formed by heavy timber and intended as a protection for the stove in case the elephants ever got loose and took it into their heads to be vicious. Against this railing Hebe charged with such effect that she reduced it to kindling wood in short order. Not stopping here she struck the stove and knocked it into the position of the leaning tower of Pisa in an instant and badly smashed the pipe. The keeper meantime had given the alarm, and three or four others coming to his assistance the animal was, after some trouble, secured and chained to the post again. Meantime the other elephants kept up their bellowing and the lashing of their trunks as though they could not make noise enough and never would get through rejoicing. The baby elephant, which at once showed disposition to make friends with anybody or everybody, was piloted back to its mother, where the keeper and others who had now been attracted by the general commotion, became at once interested in nursing it. It would run about with its mouth open very much like a young colt. The old elephant would not stand still long enough to suckle it, being constantly swaying and swinging about, so the keepers hit on the happy expedient of procuring a funnel and a rubber tube about a yard in length. Inserting one end in the baby's mouth they fed it by milking into the funnel at the other end, the little newcomer taking its sustenance with a relish until it declared it could take no more by promptly jerking its mouth away. During all the day it was necessary for two or three keepers to be present to attend to it, their great fear being that it might get entangled in the chains which held its mother to the posts and get crushed. The mother herself is a fine specimen of the Asiatic elephant, being twenty-three years old and very large. The sire is Mandrie, an elephant of about the same size as the mother and two years older. The baby is thirty-five inches high and weighs 214 pounds. The period of gestation is put by scientific authorities at twenty months and a half. There will probably be a scientific investigation of the case by Professor Leidy and others.—*Phila. Times.*

News Summary.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley has resigned.

The Irish relief fund in London now amounts to over $200,000.

Senator Herr is circulating a petition at Harrisburg for the pardon of Kemble and the others.

The famine in Armenia and the Kurdestan extends over an area of one hundred thousand square miles.

There is considerable ice in the Hudson below Castleton, preventing the running of the river boats.

Captain Eads was before the interoceanic canal committee on Saturday and explained his proposed ship railway.

John Sammet, the murderer of Christian Spuhlar, was sentenced at Canton, Ohio, Saturday, to be hanged on June 25.

The Guion steamship Montana went ashore at Church Bay on the 12th. The passengers and mails were sent to Liverpool in a tug.

The lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has decided to discuss the bill for a railroad through the Ailbery Mountain.

The brig R. M. Hastin went ashore at Lewes during the gale of Friday night.

Mrs. David Griffling, of Norwich, N. Y., was burned to death in her house on the 13th inst. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is said that Mrs. Griffling made her will the day previous.

The old business relations of the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies have been fully restored on the Union Pacific and St. Joseph and Western Railroads.

The weavers at Stewart's woolen mills, at Glenham, New York, struck for higher wages Saturday, and on being refused left the building in a body. Shortly afterwards the demand was acceded to and work was resumed.

The residence of Mr. Richard Johnson, a farmer, near Dennison, Crawford county, Iowa, was burned on the 13th, and his two daughters perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and seven of their children had a narrow escape.

A fine farm house, belonging to John Clark, three miles from Laxawaxen, Pa., was burned on Friday night. Loss, about $3,000, with little or no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The scheme for uniting by canal the German Ocean and the Baltic is so far matured that Herr Dahlstrom, a Hamburg engineer, has been furnished with a concession to commence preparatory operations in accordance with a plan submitted by him to the government.

P. F. Benson, one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, at Oakland, Cal., and Harget, a porter at the hotel, were arrested yesterday on the charge of purloining the valuables of the guests during the fire which destroyed the building on Tuesday morning. A large amount of property was stolen. It has been shown that the fire was incendiary and that the plunder was part of the programme.

A Democratic caucus committee held a long session on Saturday afternoon upon the subject of providing some method of counting the electoral vote, but no conclusion was reached. Opinions differed as to what is best to be done, but the action most likely to be taken is the revival of the joint rule that formerly governed the subject. The committee will come to some conclusion at a meeting this week.

Gilt-edged Butter.

There is always an active demand for butter up to the gilt-edged standard in quality and color. Much butter that is otherwise good sells at a reduction of from three to five cents per pound, because deficient in color. Dairymen should then use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color to give a bright June color. This color is by far the brightest and purest and best made. 12-8

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check, speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured.

International Dairy Fair.

One of the most important results of this great fair is the verdict of the committee of experts that they found the well-known and always popular Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., superior to all others, and therefore awarded it the first and only prize. Dairymen should remember this and insist on having the best. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Send for circular.

Do a Favor to a Sick Friend

If you have a friend suffering from any disorder of the Kidneys send them a package of Kidney-Wort, and you will make them happy. Its great tonic power is especially directed to these diseases, and it quickly relieves the distress and cures the disease. Have you tried it?

Water is Free.

That's so, but in most patent medicines you pay for it at the rate of a dollor a pint. Kidney-Wort is a dry compound and one package is enough to make six quarts of medicine without addition of any poisonous liquors. It is Nature's remedy for kidney diseases, liver complaint and piles, for it is both diuretic and cathartic, tonic and healing. Get it today. 12-8

New Advertisements.

ALEXANDER & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Knowing of the want long felt by farmers of having a place at which, and responsible parties from whom, they can purchase all kinds of implements used by them, and at which they can always find a full supply of repairs, we have concluded to connect with our Lime and Coal business an

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORE,

At which we will always be prepared to furnish anything that a farmer may want in the shape of Agricultural Implements, such as Threshers and Separators, to be run by horse power or steam, Clover Hullers and Cleaners, Harvesters, Combined Reapers and Mowers, or single Machines, Grain Drills, with or without Fertilizer Attachments, Hay and Grain Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Straw and Fodder Cutters, the CELEBRATED CONKLIN WAGON, the best in the market, together with everything in the shape of an Implement that a farmer may want.

We will purchase all kinds of

GRAIN AND CLEAN SEEEDS,

At market prices; furnish farmers with Plaster, Artificial Fertilizers, Grain, Grass and Garden Seeds, and will fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

We manufacture the best lime in the State for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes.

We keep our Coal Yard stocked with the best

ANTHRACITE COAL,

And sell the same at the lowest market prices.

If any person wants anything in our line, and we do not have it, we will order it for him and it will only cost him manufacturer's price.

Call at our Store, in Haupt's Building, opposite the Bush House, near Depot, and inquire for what you want.

12-10-tf ALEXANDER & CO.

H. C. WEAVER'S

Cuban Cigar Store,

(Under First National Bank,)

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Cigars of Every Quality

to suit the country trade, manufactured by him from selected stock. Also a large assortment of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS.

SNUFF AND PIPES,

In fact, every kind of Smokers' Articles.

Dealers will consult their interest by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

He cannot be undersold, his motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

v12n11tf H. C. WEAVER,

WANTED — CORRESPONDENCE WITH country ladies between the ages of twenty five and thirty-eight, by a western farmer (a bachelor) thirty-eight years old, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, five feet eight inches in height; prefers to correspond with ladies with dark hair. Letters should be addressed to

12-11-6t EPHRAIM C. SMITH, Livonia, Washington Co., Indiana.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, late of John Workman, dec'd., viz:

All that lot of ground in Eagleville, Liberty township, county of Centre, bounded on the west by public road, on the south by lands of Samuel H. Kunes, on the east by lands of W. S. Gardner's estate, and on the north by land of Mrs. J. Garbrick, containing about one-third of an acre, more or less; thereon erected a one and a half story dwelling house and outbuildings.

Terms made known on day of sale.

9-4t SAMUEL WORKMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isabella S. Barbe., deceased, late of Potter township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. J. THOMPSON,
11-6t* Administrator.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Bellefonte Library Association will be held at their rooms, on Monday, April 4, 1880, at 7½ p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for transacting any other business that may come before them.

10-4t JACOB V. THOMAS, Sec.

GOODS CHEAP.—The undersigned, desiring to run their stock down, to make room for SPRING GOODS,

will sell, during the month of March, at reduced rates. We call special attention to our MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

which will be sold very low. Also agents for Syracuse plow. A. J. & T. E. GRIEST,
10-3t Unionville, Pa.

ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 Set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool Book, only $98. PIANOS, Stool, Cover and Book, $210 to $1600. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 10-4t

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-4t

$20 to $25 per ton Saved

In your Fertilizers by using "POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS." Why pay $35 to $45 for poor fertilizers, when $18 to $15 will buy you "Powell's Prepared Chemicals" to make a ton of Corn, Oats, Potato or Tobacco Fertilizer, equal to the best high-priced Phosphate in the Market. Send for "Powell's Book of Formulas," with directions for mixing, nearly 500 names of Pennsylvania farmers using them the past season, testimonials, &c.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
10-5t General Agents, York, Pa.

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

The Philadelphia Branch of 26 North Third Street

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

The Largest Stock of Clothing Ever Brought to Centre County, Which They

Retail at Wholesale Prices.

A STERNBURG can be found at this Store.

SAMUEL LEWINS,
Manager.

12-4 tf.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Ralroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I AM OFFERING THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Every One says that is the Place for Bargains. Go then and be Convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 48-tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Improvement of Grass Lands.

If one has a sick or tender animal, he nurses it with the greatest care, feeds it with the greatest circumspection, and spends often many times as much money and time to restore it to health and profit again as the creature may ever be worth in the future. Now, if one were to take proportionate pains to nurse and tend a sick meadow, the recompense would be many times more than the cost of the effort. But few take this course. A sod weakened by wrong management is plowed up and sacrificed, without any attempt to save it; and yet an old sod is the most valuable field of the farm. We have not yet all learned this, but are rapidly arriving at the knowledge, forced upon us to a great extent by the competition of the ancient permanent meadows of the far West with our transient grass lands. Hitherto we have grown grass and formed sod for the express end of plowing it under, as green manure for corn or other crops. But there is a more valuable purpose than this, which is to furnish permanent crops of grass or hay for many years, and the older the sod the more valuable it becomes. This being so, it is wise to preserve every piece of old grass that we have, and use every effort to improve it. To lay down a good piece of grass is an expensive and troublesome business. Many farmers have never succeeded in getting such a stand of grass as has satisfied them, and very few indeed in the course of a lifetime can point to a piece of grass which is worthy of being called a permanent meadow. The best of these are what we know as self-seeded being rough tracts abandoned to pasture, and retaining their pristine fertility, annually reseeded from the previous crop, and yearly growing thicker, denser, and at the same time shorter and less productive, for want of attention. Long ago these fields would have been plowed up, but that the stony subsoil forbade the entrance of a plowshare, and so they have remained. The question is now forced upon us, to what better purpose may we put these old fields, which are a convenience rather than a valuable possession?

The methods of improvement to be adopted depend upon varying circumstances, and, of course, vary with these. We will consider some of these conditions. Frequently these old grass fields are low, moist lands, that have never been under the plow by reason of their wetness. The subsoil of such fields is usually clay. Here the first requisite is drainage, and then the choice of seed. After the water is removed, the coarser grasses will die out and leave vacant spots. These must be occupied by grass, or they will be taken possession of by weeds. For such soils we have a large variety of grasses. Red top first presents itself as the best for moist soils; for moist but drained and heavy soils, timothy is an excellent grass; perennial rye grass is another good variety; mixed with these the following may be used, viz: Florin, white bent, tall fescue, rough-stalked meadow-grass, and fowl meadow grass. There are several so-called weeds that may be made useful in pastures, one of which is the well-known narrow plantain or rib grass, which has some value in a well-stocked pasture. The seed may be spread upon the surface which should first be well torn and sacrificed with a sharp-toothed harrow; and to secure an even distribution and a vigorous start, it is advisable to mix it in proper proportions with some rich compost, which should be spread evenly over the ground. The roller should be applied immediately to smooth the surface and to cover the seed; this is indispensable to success, for the light chaffy seed, sprouting weekly, is too tender to be exposed to dry heat, which would wither the plants in a very short time.

Dry soils require a very different selection of seed. For these, Kentucky blue grass stands first; creeping bent, hard fescue, red fescue, tall oatgrass, quack-grass crested dog's tail, orchard-grass, wood meadow grass, rye grass, yellow oat grass, and some others may be chosen. These furnish a succession which keeps up the verdue and profit of the fields, and will closely occupy the ground. A total of three bushels per acre of seed should be sown, as the thicker the stand of grass the more effective and permanent will be the seeding.

No meadow can be successfully improved without ample fertilizing. Bone-dust, nitate of soda, German potash salts, Peruvian guano, wood ashes, lime, plaster, superphosphate of lime, or the special commercial fertilizers compounded for grass, may be used. A light top-dressing may be given with good effect at once after mowing, the more especially if the hay has been cut with a machine. Too close cutting destroys our grass more than is suspected, and no machine should be used that cuts lower than three inches. A fine well-rotted compost cannot be excelled as a top-dressing for grass lands. This protects as well as fertilizes, covering the running rootstocks of the creeping varieties of grass and enabling these to strike freely. We recently examined a piece of grass land that had been pastured each year and mowed whenever the season had been "good for grass," and that had been self-seeded 60 years ago—a time when no one thought of sowing grass seeds. The varieties were chiefly that supposed pest to the farmer, quack-grass (*trilicum repens,*) known for its vigorous spreading roots, the fescue grasses, and sweet vernal grass. This is the greenest grass to be found; of a deep color, vigorous appearance, even in the depth of the Winter. Fortunately for the owner, the sod has become so dense and the mat of roots so tough that a plough cannot turn a furrow in it. It therefore remains a pasture for Spring, Summer, and Fall and even in Winter when the news disappear. All the rules which regulate an ordinary grass field may be defied with this. No time of pasturing is unseasonable, and it may be eaten bare one week and offer a good bite the next. Such grass is easily kept; and it may be questioned if the best of many may not be the advantage of some.

The times for seeding and top-dressing are early in the Spring immediately after the first cutting, and again after the second, or later, at the outset of the Winter. Protection is to be given as well as nutriment, and coarse little spread in November is an important means of safety from the winds and frosts of Winter. Finally, if we wish for good grass, it is not the waste and useless parts of the farm that should be devoted to it. Rough, uneven lots may be kept in grass and improved gradually, until they become as valuable as the smoothest part of the farm. But for the best result a piece of a good land should be well laid down and well kept afterward. —*Ex.*

Make Housekeepers of the Girls.

Among the matters affecting our well-being, the better fitting of our girls for their entrance into the social and family world, is of serious importance. Of course, the girls must be educated as thoroughly as circumstances will permit. But when she has become proficient in the usual feminine accomplishments, is that all the education necessary to make her a useful and happy woman? She desires a home of her own, and although her mother is loth to lose her from the home nest, she cannot deny her the privilege of following her mate, as the mother did before her. Indeed, it is considered an undesirable thing by most mothers to have a house full of "old maids." But it is a fact in spite of this feeling, that many mothers do not prepare their daughters for happy marriages. They neglect to teach them the commonest duties of a housekeeper, under the mistaken idea, which they hold in love and tenderness, that they do not want their daughters to have so hard a life as they have. So they ignore the truth that no one can place herself at the head of a household without taking on cares for which, if she has not been properly educated, her lot will be all the harder. Many young girls begin this new-home life without even the first elements of essential knowledge of what is required of them. I could tell of a newly-made bride, past thirty, though blooming as a girl, who was a thorough and popular teacher in the city school, takes a high place in society, excels in fancy work, and is a good seamstress; but who has no more idea how a meal of victuals is prepared than a bird of the air. This may be all well enough while she "boards," but the time will come when she will wish her good mother had taught her how to cook a breakfast and make a pudding.

The young woman needs, too, to know how to fashion and make garments for ordinary wear, for we rarely find an average family in our country communities that is able to hire all the necessary cutting, fitting sewing, without seriously crippling its resources for other needs. One need not, in order to be thrifty and economical, always be her own dressmaker, or her good man's tailor; for there is often real economy in getting these heavy jobs off one's hands, thus leaving the wife readier and stronger for the many duties constantly arising, which no one else can do so well. But the plain sewing can be most neatly and savingly done at home, under the careful, instructed eye of the "house-mother," even though she has a good sewing machine, and can afford a competent person to run it.

HOPE HARVEY.

Chasing a Railroad Train.

Monday evening last, as the southern train was coming in, Mr. Alfred Caton, of Davis county, returning from a trip south, with empty wagon, was overtaken near the railroad crossing two miles south. The sudden approach and shot-like speed of the train frightened his horses, which were hitched to a two-horse road wagon. But he quieted them for the moment, and was in the act of crossing the track when another train came down in the same direction. His horses took fresh alarm and commenced plunging and running. They upset the wagon, throwing out its occupants, Mr. Caton, his son and a young man traveling with them. Before these persons could know what was transpiring the train and wagon were gone. By some remarkable jerk or swing the wagon was brought back upon its wheels, and the horses took the railroad track for a run and kept it in the rear of the fast flying train from the crossing to the depot in this place, a distance of two miles jumping cattle guards on the way and arriving at the depot without serious hurt to themselves or important damage to the wagon. The accident was a serious one to Mr. Caton. He was thrown out of his wagon with great violence and for some seconds was totally unconscious. His right arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder and he received other injuries which disabled him for the time. The young men were stunned, but soon recovered, to find that they were not hurt.—(*N. C.*) *Watchman.*

How to Raise 500 Bushels of Potatoes Per Acre.

The average yield of potatoes in the United States, in 1877, was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 92 bushels, in 1878 at 69 bushels, in 1879 at 98 bushels, and there are but few States in which the average for the last 25 years will exceed a 100 bushels per acre. Fifty years ago, when the potato was generally more vigorous and hardy than now, and its insect enemies were fewer, and our soils abandoned in alkalies and alkaline earths, there could have been no call for an article with this heading. Crops of 150 and 200 bushels per acre were then exceptionally small. But in these days of deteriorated soil and seed, is it really possible that more than five times the average yield can be produced? Such productions are frequently heard of in the rosy reports of good-natured agricultural committeemen, who dig a square rod with a result of, say, four bushels, and straightway publish the pleasant story that Farmer Redtop has raised 640 bushels to the acre of "Stump-the-World" potatoes! And do we not annually read of the prodigious yields in the alluring catalogues of enterprising seedsmen? However, it is certain that a yield of 500 and more bushels of potatoes per acre has been recently attained by farmers in most of our northern States, and it can and will be attained far more frequently in the future. It is a "sum" in simple multiplication, one which is at first puzzling to most of us diggers in the "ground rules" of agriculture; but there is no "catch" or "trick" in it. There are good, plain, honest directions—of course varying ones—which, if fairly observed, will give the correct answer. Anticipating that some tired-out and doubting student of the problem may ask, "Have you solved it yourself?" allows me to say that some 12 years ago, after a long trial, I got the gratifying result—since considerably exceeded—of 510 measured bushels of early Goodrich potatoes, from a measured acre.

In the first place, it is important, absolutely essential, that the acre of ground selected for our large crop should possess certain qualities; and if they are not already there we must supply them, though it be done in a slow and expensive manner. To plant on a wet, heavy soil, land undrained or unsweetened, or on a light, sandy, worn-out field, however liberal the immediate supply of plant-food may be, will undoubtedly prove a disappointing labor. Just what we desire before planting is a strong, deep, warm loam—not too light—if possible with a porous subsoil. But the chances are that we shall have to begin the preparation for our crops a year in advance. We should then select a field of blooming clover, if on a gentle slope so much the better, plow it under deeply, and harrow in a bushel of buckwheat, upon which we sow 200 pounds of plaster, and in turn plow that under when the buckwheat has fully blossomed. This will probably be in early September, when, without getting faint-hearted and frightened at the outlay of time and seed, we should immediately harrow in six pecks of rye. This will have become large enough to furnish considerable additional nutriment, when, in April or May, according to locality and season, we are ready to start the plow for planting. Then we have a soil, deep, rich, mellow, porous, fragrant, delightful to look at or work in, and we may feel sure that our potatoes, sensitive as they are to surroundings, will be contented and disposed to thrift in so congenial a home.

HENRY S. GOODALE.

Another Deceiver.

The village of Cortland, New York, was on Friday shocked to learn of the death by suicide of Miss Julia Benjamin, a young lady of varied accomplishments and acknowledged personal beauty. For some time past Miss Benjamin has been laboring under mental depression occasioned by an affair of the heart. She deeply loved a young man resident in the village who had pretended to return her affection. Their engagement had been announced and congratulations accepted. Recently, however, the object of Miss Benjamin's love became estranged from her, a state of affairs which caused her great uneasiness, for which her friends had been unable to account, she having been of an uncommonly light-hearted disposition. Thursday she secluded herself from the rest of the household, and late in the evening it was discovered that she had taken strychnine. Physicians were called in but their efforts proved unavailing. She left a note addressed to her father, which was as follows:

"Please let me have a funeral at the Methodist Church, as I am a member and was once a Christian. God forgive. This is terrible. Falsehood is wretched when told by the man one loves."

Miss Benjamin was the daughter of Mr. Wesley Benjamin, of the firm of Benjamin Brothers. Her father is one of the most respected residents in the village. The suicide was a great social favorite. Her age was twenty years.

NEW YORK LETTER.

BEAUTY AND BELLIGERENT BRAZILIANS.—TWO GALLANT POLICEMEN.—COMBATIVE DOGS IN COURT.—A CANNIBALISTIC MONKEY.—A DEPUTY SWEETHEART.—UNCLE SAM BEATING A WILY WIDOW.—ENOCH ARDEN SEEN AND RAISED.—WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

From our own Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 13th, '80.

Two lively young Brazilians of a very "tony" order, who are here as students, have been giving themselves up in a very heathenish manner to the worship of the Goddess of Love and Goddess of War. They loved each other, and then, their sympathetic natures led them both to love the same girl more than each other. Then they loved each other no more and decided upon the polite method settling such cases in shape of pistols for two and coffee for one. They wanted no seconds. One must die. In order to prevent the survivor being hauled to prison and hanged as a murderer, each prepared a letter addressed to the coroner misinforming that official that he had committed suicide. The war of their destiny was to be extinguished in Blood—with a big, big, B, at Bethlehem, Pa. It so happened that it was extinguished in a more prosaic manner. One of the blood-curdling letters fell into the hands of the young gentlemen's guardian, and he forthwith informed the police. They promptly captured one fiery youth in the act of packing a valise. The other had already departed. The day afterward a telegraph was intercepted from the impatient young man at Bethlehem stirring up the laggard in New York in bitter and reproachful words. The detectives said nothing to the latter, but returned a message to say he was sick. This brought forth another furious dispatch stigmatizing the captive as a coward. The detective sent on another stating that he was very sick and another time and place must be appointed. The arrival in a state of frenzy of the challenger was the result of this move, and the detectives calmly gobbled their prey. They both got a good talking to by the Police Justice, shook hands and went off under the wing of the Brazilian Consul to hunt up different girls next time, for, sad to say, the adored object cruelly went back on both of them.

Two gallant policemen have had an opportunity to show the really good stuff there is in the force, although it is so maladministered and cursed with a number of ignorant ruffians. One, a mounted officer, tried to stop a runaway team, but was dashed from his saddle and run over. This hardly stopped him a moment. He mounted and spurred after the flying vehicle and was just in time, after a hard chase, to save two ladies who were thrown out from having their brains knocked out by the wilderness of hoofs which kicked the carriage into splinters. They escaped with merely a few bones broken by the shock. Another officer, in Brooklyn, had a terrible tussle with one of the "gangs" of young Hoodlums, which owing to the Trades Unions and the almost impossibility of getting a chance to learn a trade, are colleges of crime. His skull was fractured with a paving stone and the fine fellow, who has the best kind of a record, will probably die before your readers see this.

Our suburban statesmen are apt to produce a good deal of fun for others as well as to enjoy it themselves. I lately recorded the mutual arrests of ten Staten Island Dogberries. Two other dignitaries of that gem of our harbor, an ex-Police Commissioner and an ex-Assemblyman, have again distinguished themselves. Dog fighting has been their peculiar weakness, and both prided themselves on the tenacity of jaws of their canine favorites. A dispute about a little encounter where their respective dogs were left in a condition something like the famous Kilkenny cats led to an airing in Court. Hardly had the proceedings opened, however, when the remains of what once were dogs broke away from their keepers and went at it tooth and nail. There was no possibility of separating them and the Staten Island spectators, jury, lawyers and all jumped on benches and desks to "shoo" them on. Vainly did the Judge rap for order; no one paid the smallest attention to him, and he then adjourned the Court with dignity, and unofficially participated in the amusement with as much glee as anybody else.

Another animal of the monkey persuasion has developed cannibal propensities. The missing link had escaped from a Museum on the Bowery, being tired probably of the society of the dwarfs and giants, or perhaps, tantilized by the tempting proportions of the fat woman, of whom the keepers would not let him have even a little bite. The wise creature—the ancient Egyptians used to worship monkeys, as do the Hindoos to day—wandered and became hungry. He entered an open third-story window and attacked a woman who was sewing by it. Perhaps he found her too tough for her left her after tasting her more or less delicate cheeks, and next selected for his dinner a tender child. The monkey was killed, but the child will die.

A novel case has just come up before one of minor courts. An "assistant lover," as he calls himself, sues a somewhat well known sporting character, a backer of pedestrains and other athletes, for the amount of $300 and a suit of clothes, in consideration of winning his girl for him. The lady was coy, and the sport was undoubtedly a "snuff," or "gump," or "half-baked" at any rate in amorous matters, so he engaged the plaintiff to tell him what to say, and how to say it, and to write his love letter for him; and after the girl had accepted his suit, when she got "snifted" and they had a lovers' quarrel, to patch up the affair and make all smooth again. The girl is rather well off and altogether desirable. The story has made everybody laugh but the poor fellow who is called to pay, and perhaps will loose his vicariously won beauty after all.

You may perhaps remember that two or three years ago, an eccentric naturalized and very patriotic American by the name of Lewis, died over in New Jersey and left several million dollars to Uncle Sam. Then his alleged widow, whom nobody had ever heard of before, stepped in and claimed the whole property, or at any rate her dower right in it. Quite an array of witnesses testified to the alleged facts, and a certificate, apparently regular, was produced. It looked as if Uncle Sam was going to loose the little windfall. Somehow or other it was expected that all was not right, and on one pretext or another, the granting of letters of administration to Mrs. Lewis was denied. Then the conspirators, for it seemed it was all a conspiracy, quarreled, as thieves will do, and on the rule or ruin principle, let the cat out of the bag. Mrs. Lewis has turned State's evidence, and her companions in the fraud are getting dealt with by a Jersey jury, which we consider here to be quite a severe sort of a jury.

Another naturalized Jerseyman, who thought himself married, but found that his wife had discovered that her former husband was not dead, though she thought he was, concluded that the kindest and most unselfish thing he could do would be to depart from these much mixed shores for a possibly better land, wrote a letter explaining his views, so he took laudanum and comfortably died. He was a German by birth, a harness manufacturer by trade, and somewhat practical. He did not like to train in triple harness.

Dark and drear war Friday morn, darker and most dreary about eight o'clock, when a large number of our respected fellow citizens insisted that there was an earthquake, and that they distinctly felt it. Others poohpoohed it, and there is war in Gotham, and the question is exciting almost as much interest as the famous Fifteen Puzzle. There is some exaggeration, it is believed, in some of the statements. For instance, it has been said that the church steeples rocked, and Trinity chimes pealed forth without a human bell-ringer, and that, as the Tall Tower of the *Tribune* trembled, far up aloft the curls of the young editor wildly waved. This last statement must be incorrect, for that industrious and exemplary young man consumes too much midnight gas to be able to get up so early. One explanation is that the observers of the phenomenon has been taking too many astronomical observations overnight through the bottom of tumblers, and that the oscillation of their nerves when the skies were darkest, led to a scientific confusion of ideas.

RADIX.

The Scribner Art Agency.

(From "Book-Buyer's Guide," Scribner for March.

Reference is here made to an editorial in the present number of "SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, under the head of "Topics of the Time," and entitled "The Purchase of Pictures—a Proposition.

We propose, under the considerations there presented, to establish a picture-purchasing agency for the country; to make selections of pictures, statuary, and other works of art; to negotiate their purchase, and transact all business connected with the matter under any instructions from our patrons. For this purpose, we have added to the corps of our Art Department, a gentleman of wide experience in this special line of work, whose taste and judgment will be re-inforced by that of others. The prime motive will be, of course, to make this agency of real service to the public, and so, indirectly, to do a service to American art and artists. At present a large number of American artists reside abroad, where it is said they find the best market for their works, and yet Americans are large patrons of foreign art.

The excellence of the work of American sculptors has been long conceded in Europe, and is now so well understood at home, that we no longer think of going to foreign artists for statues to grace our capitols and parks.

It is a somewhat interesting fact in this connection, that the superiority of the work of our wood-engravers was admitted abroad, whilst it was being questioned and doubted at home.

The London "Saturday Review" has recently said, "the impartial critic who is asked where the best woodcuts are produced has, we fear, but one answer possible—neither in England, Germany, nor France, but in America." For the proof of the truth of this "reluctant admission" he asks "a comparison of any recent number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY and the "Cornhill."

If we are to have a World's Fair in New York, in 1883, let us make the art exhibit worthy of the country; to bring out the best work of our best artists, we must convince them that there is an American market worthy of their fame.

Communications and orders in this department may be addreseed to "THE SCRIBNER ART AGENCY," or to SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

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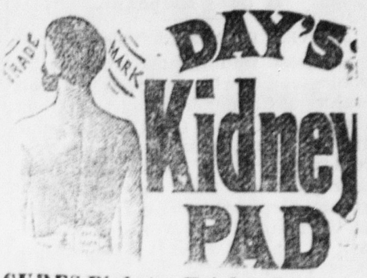

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Feb. 21, 1880

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$273,065.08
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	166,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	29,836.81
" " other National Banks	2,458.58
" " State Banks and Bankers	604.46
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,284.62
Checks and other cash items	3,497.02
Bills of other Banks	994.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	285.45
Specie	13,469.00
Legal tender notes	20,835.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	3,900.00
Total	$496,000.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	4,492.45
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	106,192.10
Time certificates of deposits	142,588.72
Due to other National Banks	16,575.23
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,441.53
Total	$496,000.03

State of Pennsylvania, } [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1880.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

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IAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.
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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Doings in the Fatherland—The Lights and Shadows of Coming Events—Bismarck again to the Front.

From our regular Correspondent.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 24.

The Crown Prince has left Berlin for Italy, and not until after his return will any one know the real object of his visit, which the German press insists has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of any difficulties still remaining between Berlin and the Vatican. This I can readily believe, and although I find it impossible to credit the story that King Humbert has been offered a life insurance policy as sovereign of Italy in exchange for his adhesion to the Austro-German compact, I am inclined to think that the Imperial mission was dictated by a desire to detach Italy from her proposed alliance with Russia. The French press, which generally makes more mistakes than any other press in Europe, uses a great deal of ink and paper to prove that Bismarck is entirely isolated, and that the new armaments are inspired by his own craven fears for the security of the empire. I need scarcely point to the absurdity of such a theory, which a simple enumeration of figures would disprove if it were interesting to your readers to cite the respective effectives of Germany and the other Powers. Germany seeks for alliances not that she dreads isolation, but because she wishes to accomplish her ends in the briefest possible time and with the fewest possible complications. Her policy is to weaken the Russian and Austrian empires by a war, but as the results of a campaign would be singularly modified by the introduction of a third belligerent factor, it is good policy to secure Italy's neutrality by threats and promises. The certain loss of Venetia and the possible disruption of Italian unity are hinted at on the one side, while certain hopes may be held out of compensation in another direction, on condition that Trent and the Tyrol, and Trieste may be left out of the question for the time being. The Italians profess to be greatly alarmed by the news that Austria is fortifying her Alpine frontier, where strong lines of works command the lades and the valleys of the Adiz. Their newspapers call attention to the visit of the Governor of the Tyrol to Vienna and to the immediate commencement of other fortifications in the same quarter. But, as a precaution against the feverish activity of their neighbors, the Italians do nothing serious.

Prince Bismarck, while demanding an increase of the army and making preparations to resist any possible combination, has seen it is necessary to interest the thrifty of the working class more closely in the welfare of the State. He proposes to support a measure which shall bring all government securities within easy reach of the poorest investor. In doing this he is of course taking a lesson of France, and, besides, is also keeping an eye on the possible conversion of the stock of the German railways. But whatever may be the ultimate object, this is one of the few well-advised steps which the Germans have yet taken in financial matters.

At a meeting of the Progressist party held here the other day Professor Virchow observed that there is Germany scarcely any independent thought on questions of foreign politics. People have long ceased to discuss such subjects, owing to the prevalence of the notion that Prince Bismarck alone understands them. If he is friendly to Russia they rejoice; if he turns away from her they rejoice also. He concludes from this that public life in Germany is on the decline, and that even intellectually the Germans will fall back if they persist in their present lethargy. A sort of political fatalism has taken hold of the German nation, which deprives it of all enthusiasm for ideals. This view has been much discussed in the Prussian papers, several of which entirely agree with the professor. An article in *Nord und Sud* speaks of the inactive admiration, and the equally inactive criticism, evoked by the commanding position held by our leading statesman—a political inactivity which will make it very difficult to maintain his great work of German unity after his death.

LOUIS.

Domestic Monthly for March.

Two successive seasons in the fashionable world never succeed one another without an intervening period of transition, any more than day succeeds night without an intermediate period of twilight. The present season brings a suspicion of spring, while yet seal skin jackets are in order for cold and blustering days.

As will be seen from the pages of the *Domestic Monthly* for March, the main features of dress remain substantially the same, but there are abundant novelties in the way of rich visiting toilets and costly wraps. The colored plate represents two costumes, equally appropriate for the house and for the street. These are fully described, and the patterns may be sent for at any time. Other illustrations show walking costumes and children's dresses, while the pages are abundantly punctuated with minor cuts illustrating all the details of the present mode.

The Literary department contains the continuation of Rose Terry Cook's excellent story, poems by Col. Paul Hayne, Emma Mortimer White and others, an interesting paper on "Heraldry," prepared for the "Domestic," by an expert, and other reading appropriate to the season.

With this number a reproduction of the most successful painting of the last Paris Salon is sent to all subscribers—"Bettina," by M. Leon Perrault. It is an excellent example of the modern French school, and will interest any who enjoy the picturesqueness of childhood.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by Blake & Company, corner Broadway and 14th street, New York, at $1.50 per year, inclusive of pattern premiums. Specimen copies fifteen cents.

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KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

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NEVER FAILING SPRING

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—To-day is "St. Patrick's day in the morning."

—Tramps are reported numerous in Brush valley.

—Madisonburg is to have a new Reformed church.

—The fragrant dandelion is struggling bravely for a foothold.

—Fresh paint is being applied to buildings in all parts of town.

—There is nothing mean about this month. Any amount of weather.

—"Flittings" will be numerous in Bellefonte about the first of April.

—The pay train of the B. E. V. division came in Saturday and paid off.

—Our shop windows are blossoming with samples of new spring goods.

—The Milesburg musical association will shortly give its third benefit concert.

—Rev. F. Aurand has resigned as pastor of the Lutheran church, Rebersburg.

—Great bargains at Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter's clothing house, Allegheny street.

—Interesting services are held in the Episcopal church every Wednesday and Friday evenings.

—Harry Green's cigars are taking the lead. His "Key West" 5-cent cigars are pronounced excellent.

—If our merchants want to do a thriving business this spring they should use printer's ink liberally.

—Just received, the largest and handsomest stock of embroideries from 1c a yard up at Lyon & Co.'s.

—If you want to robe yourself in a stylish spring suit call on Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter; good fits guaranteed.

—Father O'Brian of the Catholic church of this place, has received over $330.00 towards the Irish relief fund.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon will meet in the Presbyterian church of this place on the second Tuesday of April.

—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Presbyterian church one week from next Sabbath.

—Cautious people don't meddle with the "15" game any more. There are too many people going to Danville just now.

—Next Sunday, the 21st, will be the first day of spring; that is, if it don't snow. In case it should it will have to be postponed.

—The Altoona *Tribune* turns this awful pun loose on the country: "Do not be surprised at anything. This is a freak country."

—John Wagner says he is determined to enforce the fish laws let come what will. That's the way to handle the matter.

—Altoona is getting worked up about the new post-office, and a second batch of petitions are being circulated for signers.

—A commercial traveler fell down the steps leading to the cellar under the express office Saturday evening and barked his shins.

—Another weather prophet has turned up, a Pittsburger. Some one ought to take a club and go around and thin these fellows out.

—A number of valuable scientific works and periodicals have recently been added to the reading room and library of the State College.

—The weather during the past few weeks has been rough on shoe leather, and has led a good many to believe that old "Prob" is in cahoot with the shoe men.

—April 1st, annual "get-up-and-dust" day, swiftly approaches. Those who intend to brave the risks and discomforts of changing localities, have our deepest sympathies.

—The tree buds which the warm weather had brought out, suffered a great deal from the cold during the latter part of last week. At least, so say some of our nursery-men.

—There are still some hopes that the glass works at this place will be put in operation. It is reported that Mr. Ford, of Indiana, will visit Bellefonte in a few weeks to look over the ground and consult with the parties here interested.

—A Clearfield man has a machine which measures and folds goods. We've seen a "machine" that measures dry goods, too. It has two arms, and when the said goods are wrapped around a sixteen-year-old girl, it takes a mighty accurate measurement.

Two Fires.

On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the German Reformed church on Linn street. The person who first saw the smoke supposed that the janitor was building the fires in the church, which was the cause of it, and paid no attention to it. Later, however, as the smoke continued to pour out of the windows it attracted the attention of others living in the vicinity, and upon investigation the building was found to be on fire. The alarm was given and both fire companies were promptly on the ground. The smoke was so dense in the body of the building that it was impossible for the firemen to advance more than a few yards from the entrance; then, too, there was danger of going through into the cellar, as it was difficult to discover what part of the floor was burning. Under the circumstances about all that could be done was to flood the floor, and a large quantity of water was thrown into the building. By this time the smoke had been partially cleared away by the air passing through, and the flames were seen shooting up through the floor. This afforded the firemen the opportunity desired, which the Logans immediately took advantage of by directing a powerful stream on the burning timbers from the basement, and in a short time the fire was under control. The fire caught from the heating apparatus in the cellar. It is estimated that the damage to the church will amount to between $300 and $400.

About one o'clock Monday morning Mr. A. Sternberg, who resides on North High street, was aroused from his slumbers by the cry of a child sleeping in an adjoining room. Instantly on awaking he became conscious that the room was filled with smoke, and springing out of bed he ran into the next room where he discovered that the fire-board behind the stove was ablaze and the flames rapidly creeping up to the mantelpiece. Realizing that prompt action only would save his house he snatched a bucket and ran down to the hydrant in the street for a bucket of water, with which he succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done. Mr. Sternberg no doubt owes his escape to his little child, whose warning note aroused him to a sense of his danger, thereby enabling him to quench the flames before they had gotten under headway.

—Some time last summer we gave an account of a sad accident that happened to Findley McGirk, a young son of William McGirk who lived near Lemont. As we then stated the blade of a knife penetrated his right eye, and a short time after the eye run out and was entirely lost. In consequence of the loss of his eye the boy was very much disfigured, to the great sorrow of his parents and family. A few days ago Dr. T. R. Hayes, of this place, inserted an artificial eye, making such a successful operation as to thoroughly delight the boy's parents. The disfigurement is now entirely relieved, and all who have seen the work pronounce it perfect.

—A son of Mr. John Cook, of this place, was thrown from a sleigh on Thursday afternoon of last week, and considerably bruised about the face and neck. He was driving up High street with his father's horse, and when near the Diamond, the animal became unmanageable, running into a hitching post in front of Dr. Harris' office, and throwing him out onto the stone pavement. He was taken to Dr. Harris' office and his wounds dressed, which, fortunately, were not of a serious nature.

—The farmers who come to town to do their trading complain a great deal about the cow nuisance. They say they don't dare to go into a store to be gone any length of time for fear these four-footed prowlers will devour everything in their wagons. The farmers have just cause for complaint, and the matter ought to be attended to by the proper authorities.

—We have received from the Secretary a copy of the "Twelfth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." From the report we judge that the society is in a flourishing condition, and that it has accomplished a great deal of good during the past year.

—Big boxes of dry goods are arriving in town daily. We can all start out in the spring with something on our backs whether we get anything to eat or not.

—The machinery of the paper mill at this place is about to be put in operation. Mr. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, is the man at the helm.

—The "15" game raised the "old scratch" among the Centre Hallers.

Assaulted with a Billy.

Mitchell Lucas, of Snow Shoe, was arrested on Sunday and brought to Bellefonte on the charge of committing an assault on John Uzzle, who keeps a hotel at that place. It seems that Lucas entered the bar room of the hotel late on Saturday night and demanded a pint of whisky. He was in an intoxicated condition, and Uzzle refused to furnish him the liquor. A teamster, formerly in the employ of Mr. Uzzle, who was standing near the counter at the time made some remark to Uzzle which angered him, and he slapped the man's face, whereupon Lucas took the teamster's part, clubbing Uzzle over the head with a billy, inflicting serious injuries. Mr. Conway, of Snow Shoe, came to Bellefonte on Sunday, and took out a warrant for Lucas, and Officers Montgomery and Dolan accompanied him back to Snow Snoe and made the arrest. Uzzle was reported in an unconscious condition on Monday. The case will be tried at the April term of court.

—Grasshoppers are a strange sight for February. The Raftsman *Journal* says: "A strange phenomenon was noticeable in this region, the latter part of February. On Friday the 27th, countless numbers of young grasshoppers were hopping about quite lively on the farms of Robert Lawhead and D. G. Nivling, in Lawrence township, about three miles southwest of this place. Where they came from is not known, but it is supposed they were hatched from eggs deposited in the ground last fall—the weather having been very mild for several days previous to their appearance. They were about one-fourth of an inch in length."

—Bellefonte's population has been increasing at a brisk rate during the past few weeks. A three week's old girl baby is keeping Mr. Bartzuff, the ex-carriage maker, in nights, and Mr. Calvin Pownell, fireman on the Snow Shoe road, not satisfied with the half-way business, clears the track and comes in with a spanking pair of girl babies. Another happy father is Andy Loneberger, a bouncing boy baby having arrived at his mansion a few days ago. Mr. John Lane is also wearing a smiling countenance, his wife having presented him with a little daughter on Friday night last.

—Here is a new and convenient way for cleaning out a stove pipe, and which will do away with a good deal of swearing: Place a piece of zinc on the live coals in the stove. The vapor produced by the zinc will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition. Persons who have tried the process claim that it will work every time.

—Orders have been issued to the companies of the Fifth regiment appointing the date for the annual elections to fill vacancies. Company B, of this place, will hold its election on the 20th inst., at which time a second lieutenant will be elected.

—Rev. Hewitt, of the Episcopal church, delivered an interesting sermon in the Ironworkers' building at the Forge, on Sunday afternoon last. These Sunday afternoon services are very much appreciated by the forgemen.

—The dwelling house on Spring street lately occupied by Mr. George Marshall is undergoing considerable repairing, and when finished will be tenanted by Mrs. Mullen, widow of the late Felix Mullen.

—Mr. Penn Bigony, late clerk at the Bush, and Mr. Krom, of the Cummings House, have rented the Great Island House, at Lock Haven, and will take possession on or about April 1st.

—Here's more misery. A new counterfeit $100 bill is in circulation. Not being accustomed to handle such small change as that *we* shall not be any ways alarmed, however.

—The Ward House, Tyrone, has again changed hands. Mr. John T. Fowler, of this county, and Edward Pruner, of Tyrone, are the new proprietors.

—The residence of Col. J. P. Coburn at Aaronsburg, was entered by burglars a few nights since. Nothing of value was taken, however.

—Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter are selling some nobby suits for men and boys. Latest styles and wonderfully low prices.

—Centre Hall will not be without music the coming summer. The brass band at that place has reorganized.

—We return thanks to our correspondents in various parts of the county for communications received.

—The wind storm on the 5th unroofed several barns in Penn and Miles township.

—Last week was not a good week for accidents.

—The *Watchman* tries to beat our cat and dog story, which appeared in the REPUBLICAN several weeks ago, with an account of a hen that distinguished herself by fasting four weeks. This wonderful "bird" is the property of the wife of Mr. Balser Weber, of Howard. "One day," says the article, "this hen disapeared and could not be found, and Mrs. Weber made up her mind that her favorite had gone the way of all flesh—the victim perhaps of some dog or other enemy of the feathery tribe. Four weeks afterward one of the family heard a movement between the boards or frame of the barn or stable or hen house—we forget which—and the inside wall made by the boards nailed against the studding, and looking down discovered the hen. After some trouble the starved creature was extricated, but in such a feeble condition that she could not walk nor even stand upon her feet, and she weighed only about half a pound. She had been in between the two walls for *four weeks*, without a mouthful to eat or drink, and still was alive. She was carefully fed and nursed by Mrs. Weber, giving her only a little at a time, until her strength began to increase and her stomach to resume its normal action. The hen is now alive and almost as active as ever, but no money could now buy her from Mrs. Weber. This story is strictly true, because it is vouched for by Mr. Weber, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and it solves the problem as to how long a chicken can live without food or drink."

—The excitement over the "15" puzzle is subsiding somewhat in this place. And it's about time, too, for a number of our citizens have been in a deplorable state of mind for several days past which threatened to result disastrously. Every other man we met last week looked as serious as though he were marching to the executioner's block.

—Mr. Crownover, of Huntingdon county, the gentleman who is to engage in the mercantile business at Pleasant Gap, in the new store room erected by Mr. Haag, has arrived in that place, and is putting things in order preparatory to the opening. Pleasant Gap will soon be quite a busy little place.

—The subjects of debate by the Addisonian Club, of this place, are usually very interesting and instructive. At one of its recent meetings the club wrestled with the subject, "That Chinese immigration should not be encouraged." A majority of the members were not in favor of immigration.

—Mrs. Wallower, sister of Mr. Daniel Garman, of this place, died in Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Garman attended the funeral, which took place on Friday.

—About four inches of snow fell on Thursday last. One or two parties ventured out with sleighs, but were forced to give it up, as the mud and water beneath soon turned the snow into slush.

—A great many Bellefonters now claim that they can do the "15" puzzle. But we have not heard of any one yet who wants to bet a cow that he can write the solution.

—Mr. John Sourbeck keeps the finest fruits at his fruit store obtainable in the market. His oranges, especially, right from the sunny fields of Florida, are delicious.

—Madisonburgers were well pleased with the exhibition given in that place by Miss Kauffman's German school, of Millheim, on Saturday evening last.

—Out of five boys we saw standing on the depot platform on Saturday, four were smoking cigar butts and the other one chewing tobacco like a pirate.

—Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter have on hand a tremendous stock of men's and boys' clothing. Don't purchase elsewhere until you examine the stock.

—Hats, caps, shirts, collars and cuffs, and everything in the gents' furnishing line at Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter's. Large variety to select from.

—We have not heard anybody predict, as yet, that the peach crop will be a failure this year. Some one is neglecting his duty, evidently.

—Mifflinburg stands firm on the temperance question. There is not a licensed tavern or saloon within the town limits.

—Our Episcopal friends are making preparations for the observance of Easter Sunday, which comes on the 27th.

—The Coleman Sisters are making a tour of this State. Hope they will visit Bellefonte.

—Just received, a big line of ladies' undergarments at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Shortlidge were surprised on Tuesday evening of last week by about seventy of their friends who had called, with well filled baskets of provisions, to spend a social evening. The Colonel and his wife were thoroughly but agreeably surprised, and tendered their guests a warm welcome. The assembled ones amused themselves in various ways until about ten o'clock, when the fragrant aroma of steaming hot coffee announced that the feast was ready. Later in the evening the parlors were cleared and all who wished "tripped the light fantastic." The grand "hall-way chorus," male voices, with gymnastic accompaniment, led by Chief Burgess Dale, was a very attractive feature of the evening, so much so that quite a number were attracted out doors to reflect until the leader should lower his *baton*. The occasion was a very enjoyable one to all who were present.

—Rev. Laurie had not sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to preach on Sunday, and as he was unable to procure a substitute, the morning services were conducted by Elders James Harris and E. C. Humes, the latter gentleman reading an interesting sermon by I. R. Macduff, D. D., from the text: "And his son went and feasted in their houses, every one his day, and sent and called for their three sisters to eat and drink with them. And it was so, when the days of their feasting were gone about, that Job sent and sanctified them, and rose up early in the morning, and offered burnt offerings according to the number of them all; for Job said, 'It may be that my sons have sinned, and cursed God in their hearts.' Thus did Job continually."—Job 1, 4-5. Rev. DeLong, of the German Reformed church, occupied the pulpit in the evening.

—The Pennsylvania State College offers free tuition to all who enter its classes. Being liberally endowed by the State, it is able not only to make this proposition, but it also provides kitchens and furnishes the fuel for the mfree of charge to those students who wish to lessen their expenses by boarding themselves. For full information, address the President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

—If our farmer friends, when they come to town to spend a few days, or to stop over night, want to be entertained in a comfortable and homelike manner, they can obtain such accommodations by stopping at the Garman House. The proprietor, Mr. Garman, takes particular pains to look after the wants of his guests, and patrons receive a warm welcome.

—The 13-15-14 puzzle is losing its interest; but the people are just as much interested in having pure groceries as ever, and continue to flock to Sechler's grocery for them. The fact that Sechler & Co. sell the freshest and best groceries in the county will not be overlooked or forgotten by the people accustomed to trade there.

—Our friend of the REPUBLICAN is informed that the *Watchman*'s item last week in reference to 'Squire Baker, of Howard, was written and in type before that able journal made its appearance.—*Watchman.*

All right; all bets declared off.

—Mr. Joseph Cedars, late proprietor of the Allegheny street bakery, has moved into his new quarters on Bishop street, the room lately vacated by Miss Elizabeth Baney. Mr. Sands, we believe, will conduct the former establishment.

—The Clarion *Republican* appeared last week in a new dress of clear, handsome type and with a new heading. The *Republican* is one of the brightest papers on our exchange list, and we are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity.

—Spring poets will probably stear clear of the McVeytown *Journal* office. The editor says he has invented a machine which mangles and destroys the inevitable spring poet in much less time than the boot process.

—The report that the railroad hands were discharged after the accident at McCool's crossing, near Spring Mills, whereby Mr. Samuel Weaver lost his life, is contradicted by the *Reporter*.

—The gale on the 5th inst. must have been unusually severe in Clearfield. Some of the schools in that place had to be dismised because the wind howled louder than the pupils.

—The very choicest steaks, cutlets, roasts, etc., always to be had at Sechler's meat market. This market is supplied with the best beef, veal and mutton that can be purchased.

—Sunday's fire proved one thing conclusively—that the hose of the Undine fire company is in an almost worthless condition.

—New Lanquedoc laces just received at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Mr. Benj. Bradley, of this place, met with an unfortunate accident at the planing mill of John D. Lieb & Co. on Monday. He was running a joiner machine, we believe, and in some manner his left hand was drawn into the machinery, taking off the first two fingers at the first joint.

—Rev. George W. Miller, formerly located at Bellefonte, will preach in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday morning at 10:30 and 7 in the evening. His friends and the congregation will doubtless be glad of the opportunity to meet and listen to their old pastor once more.

—Business is brisk with the knights of the paint pot and brush in Bellefonte.

—All kinds of choice confectionery, cigars and tobaccos at Sechler & Co.'s.

—The largest stock of farmers' utensils at H. K. Hick's.

—Cast and wrought iron scraps taken in exchange for hardware at Jas. Harris & Co's. 9 2t

—I have known the *South Bend Chilled Plow* to run forty rods without touching handles.—H. K. Hicks.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.

J. L. BROWN, M. D.,
Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, }

11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Sale Register.

Persons having their bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office will secure notice of sale free of charge in this column:

March 17—William and Ezra Way will sell at auction, one horse, 2 set harness, threshing machine, clover mill, hay fork, rope and pulleys, plows, shovels, a lot of fruit boards, and numerous other farm implements. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

March 17—George A. Henderson, on the Henderson Farm, in College twp., personal property, consisting of 3 milch cows, 2 yearling calves, reaper, mower, horse rake, two-horse wagon, buggy, harrows, cultivators, plows, harness, &c. Sale commence at 12 m.

March 18.—At the residence of Frank Stover, Boalsburg, work horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, swine, farm wagons, sleighs carriages farming implements and household furniture

March 23—Personal property near Pennsylvania Furnace. Also, on same day,

March 23d.—Sale of personal property in Patton township.

March 25—Personal property near Filmore.

March 27—Estate of John Workman, dec'd., at Eagleville, Liberty township, containing one-third acre of ground, thereon erected a one and a half story dwelling house.

March 27.—Personal property one mile east of Milesburg.

March 31.—At the residence of Dr. James McKee, Stormstown, work horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, pigs, farming implements, and household furniture.

PRIVATE SALES.—William D. Smith will sell at private sale a valuable farm of 80 acres in Union twp. Good buildings on premises.

Elias Zimmerman, at Curtin's station, a farm on which there is a valuable ore mine and 50 acres of wood. P. O. address, Milesburg.

A. S. Tipton, Marsh Creek, farm on which there is 2,000,000 feet of oak and pine timber, saw-mill, etc. P O address, Howard.

For further information in regard to above see advertisements in another column.

MARRIED.

WAY—FISHER—March 10, at Tyrone, by Rev J. W. Bell, Meredith Way, of Altoona, to Miss Rebecca Fisher, of Milesburg.

STINE—TURNER—March 6th, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. R. King, Mr. Samuel Stine, of Buffalo Run, to Mrs. Susan Turner, of Port Matilda.

RESIDES—SMAY—March 11th, at the home of the bride, by John Craig, J. P., Mr. Wm. Resides, of Buffalo Run, to Miss Mary Smay, of Beaver Mills, Centre county.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 16, 1880.

The bad roads incident to the inclement weather has had its effect on the trade during the past week. Some of our merchants are off to the seaboard cities buying goods for spring trade. Although the weather indicates that the offer of spring goods is rather crowding the season, nevertheless wide-awake merchants are generally governed in their business transactions on the principle that the "early bird catches the worm."

GRAIN—Last year's crop of wheat in Centre county is quite all marketed and what is left cannot be delivered to the buyers on account of bad roads. There is no change in the price since last week.

There is some demand for corn with light deliveries. As a rule our corn market is limited, with little prospect of a larger demand on account of western competition.

In Oats and Rye there is little doing.

At Philadelphia wheat was in better demand; red, $1.45; amber, $1.47; white, $1.47. Corn, 55c. Oats, 45@46c for mixed; white, 47@49c.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 30
Amber wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	40
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 8 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	9
Hams, sugar cured	
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	35
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	